FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REGIONAL TRADE WITH SOCIALIST BLOC DISCUSSED

WA061215 Rome IPS in English 2 Aug 84

[By Ignacio Pena Salazar]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, Aug 2 (IPS) -- The prospects for increased trade between Latin America and socialist countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) are good, according to experts at a recent seminar here. But the Latin Americans must concentrate more heavily on boosting their manufactured exports if they are to escape their traditional dependence on raw materials, the UN-sponsored meeting agreed. The current trade picture between the two regions is very lopsided in many ways. To start with, Brazil and Argentina alone account for 90 percent of Latin American exports to Comecon members, with Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay making up the balance. At the same time, while the bulk of Comecon sales are of manufactured goods, such products made up only 3.9 percent of Latin American sales to the socialist countries in 1981, the last year for which figures are available. The percentage of manufactured goods in the region's overall exports to Comecon actually fell from 4.8 percent in 1970, despite an increase in value from just $18 million that year to $348 million in 1981. This was because sales of manufactured goods came nowhere near keeping pace with the massive increase in Argentina's sales of wheat to the Soviet Union, which is now Buenos Aires' biggest customer for the grain.

Last week's seminar, organized by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UN Development Program (UNDP), focused on the prospects for industrial cooperation, trade in manufactures, and joint efforts in hydroelectricity generation. Participants from both sides agreed that the future for industrial cooperation is bright, especially in fields such as joint ventures, subcontracting, technology transfer and marketing. As one of the documents before the meeting put it, the two regions can take advantage of "a certain complementarity, since Comecon countries are interested in expanding their exports of capital goods, while Latin American nations want to diversify their sources of such goods." The main benefit for Latin America in this field would be the access to modern technology it would enjoy. This could be expected to boost the continent's exports of manufactured goods and services, which would in turn earn the money Latin American nations need to service their foreign debts.

Participants at the seminar pointed to Argentina's experience of trade with Comecon members as instructive for its neighbors, betraying the inconsistency that has bedevilled the region's efforts to boost sales of manufactures. Apparently on the right path through most of the 1970's, Argentina increased its exports of manufactured goods to Comecon in both absolute and relative terms, to $111 million -- 18.4 percent of overall sales -- in 1979. But in 1981-82, manufactured exports fell sharply to $72 million, comprising just 4.3 percent of the overall total.

Comecon representatives, however, acknowledged that they could do more to spur imports of Latin American manufactures. "The facts, more than ideology, have led socialist countries to realize over the past three years that a number of Third World countries have managed to industrialize and develop sectors of their economies within a capitalist framework," said Polish expert Jarcy Kleer. This, he said, meant that socialist countries should deal more with private companies in Latin America, breaking with their tradition of limiting links to public sector enterprises. The seminar also noted a growing trend over the past decade toward joint ventures, a field where Czechoslovakia has proved especially active, participating in 18 of the 30 joint ventures currently operating. While this was generally agreed to be a fruitful area for cooperation, Comecon participants complained about "the frequent changes in the economic and political situation which occur in Latin America," as one put it. Depsite such changes, Comecon countries have high hopes of more deals to establish hydroelectric plants in Latin America, following up their successes in this field over the past ten years.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON BEAGLE AGREEMENT

PY041351 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Aug 84 p 11

[Excerpt] Foreign Relations Minister Dante Caputo said yesterday if a future democratic government in Chile should refuse to recognize an agreement on the Beagle Channel signed with the de facto government of General Augusto Pinochet the international community would support Argentina. Speaking at a luncheon of publicity agents, Caputo said international treaties were signed between countries and not between governments and the international community recognized the "juridical continuity" of states.

The foreign minister said Argentina would have a greater negotiating capacity after signing the Beagle agreement as well as greater historical and juridical grounds in the event of a future diplomatic dispute with Chile over oil prospecting and drilling on the eastern outlet of Magellan Strait.

The Radical government was negotiating for Argentine interests and failure to sign the agreement at this time could serve as an excuse to set in motion a process of mobilization of the Chilean people in defence of their territorial interest which in the final run would strengthen the internal situation of the Pinochet government, Caputo said. He added Chile could also take its case to The Hague world court and to the Security Council of the United Nations if Argentina refused to sign the agreement now.

The foreign minister also defended the government's decision to submit the agreement to a non-binding plebiscite because "it wouldn't be fair for the government to bear the political cost of an inherited negotiation," and a national public debate was indispensable to put an end to a "century-old story of secrecy in diplomatic negotiations."

CAPUTO DISCUSSES OBJECTIVES OF FOREIGN POLICY

PY032102 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0014 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that Argentine foreign policy is not circumscribed territorial problems, noting that the main objective is to recover our nation's credibility before the international community because this is how our nation's sovereignty should be defended. Speaking at the monthly meeting of the National Broadcasters Chamber, the Argentine foreign minister noted that Argentina has a life-style that is based on Western principles.

Caputo, who was introduced by the vice president of the National Broadcasters Chamber, Juan Pol, noted that foreign policy is that part of the executive branch which seeks the stability of the democratic system. He criticized what was carried out in the first years of the military process because the military used Western rhetoric that was later not supported by deeds. He said that this was a serious fault because in foreign policy one cannot say one thing and do another. He referred to U.S. relations with Western Europe and Latin America, including Argentina. Caputo said: "Western Europe is an ideological and political patchwork, but beyond any differences there is agreement in the defense of basic Western values. This is what allows countries like France and Spain, which have different ideologies, to be allies of the United States."

He added: "But the contrary happens in Latin America, where there is agreement over nonessential issues but where there is doubt over basic matters. We are trying to talk with the United States on the basis of fact because we are convinced that our basic objective is to defend a life-style that has been adopted by Argentine citizens and that they are willing to defend because one will defend only that which can be lost."

Caputo believes that it is necessary to achieve credibility on all those issues on which there is consensus. Although he admitted that it is impossible to achieve a homogeneous position at the continental level because each country is different from the other, he said that it is indispensable to end rhetoric in international relations and particularly with the United States.

Drawing a spontaneous applause from the audience, Caputo noted that not all foreign policy issues are circumscribed to territorial issues and that we must not be dazzled by these problems in our relations with the international community. Moreover, he rejected the term Third World to describe all developing countries that are victims of the East-West conflict.

At the end of his lecture, Caputo said that regarding economic relations, the most important issue is the one concerning the foreign debt, because it encompasses a political issue that jeopardizes the capability and stability of the democratic system.

He also placed what he described as the idle capacity of the foreign service, through its embassies and consular offices, at the disposal of Argentine businessmen to help Argentine exporters expand their activities throughout the world.

Asked about the existence of a tacit agreement between the superpowers of the northern hemisphere to transfer the East-West confrontation to the southern hemisphere, Caputo denied the existence of such an agreement. However, he did not reject it completely when he said that the importance of the balance of power is such that it cannot be discarded since the superpowers recognize that a clash between them would be impossible and that they could have decided to carry out two types of harassments: espionage wars and limited conventional conflicts over issues that are not indigenous to that region.

He added: "This is why our main objective is to try to prevent this conflict from being transferred to Latin America, particularly over the debt issue, and why we proposed the idea of implementing nontraditional and unorthodox plans for this unorthodox situation that must be resolved through [words indistinct].

Asked about the official decision to resort to a popular consultation over the dispute with Chile and the possibility that a future Chilean democratic government may disavow the treaty negotiated by the present de facto government, Caputo answered: "We maintain our relations at the government level and to pose this question in such terms would mean the violation of the principle of the juridical continuity of the state."

The foreign minister elaborated on this issue in view of the nature of the question and the reasons which prompted it. He said: "In the first place, it must be noted that Argentine public opinion does not seem to be that interested in the foreign policy of its country. Only a minority seems to be interested in this subject."

"In the second place, it is indispensable that questions that have to be resolved in a rational manner must not to be aggravated by emotional factors, which means that we must do away with the century-old history of secrecy because it is not proper for the government to be blamed for mistakes that are not its own. We must explain what has been kept secret for 100 years and hold a rational debate."

As an example, he said that when talking about the Cape Horn meridian was would presumably be claiming for Argentina tha eastern part of Navarino Island, which we have never claimed as our own. Thus, what we are defending is the demarcation of maritime space and the upholding of a bioceanic principle to establish areas of influence.

Answering a question about NATO's activities in the South Atlantic, Caputo answered negatively and noted: We have enough problems as it is. We don't need an East-West conflict to be projected into our southern sea region.

Regarding Argentina's Western traditions and its status as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, Caputo noted that this is not contradictory because the Nonaligned Movement tries to prevent the propagation of the East-West conflict to developing nations and since Argentina is not isolated from this conflict, it is our intention to avoid being the victim of a clash between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Answering other questions, Caputo said that the government is studying the possibility of expanding exports to Asian and African countries. He noted that there is also a plan to export nuclear technology to these countries, but always upholding the commitment that it will be used for peaceful purposes so as not to lose out to foreign technology.

As for the increase in textiles imports from China [not further specified], Caputo admitted that this is a delicate and complex issue that was inherited from the military government which signed the agreement with that country. But he said that we shall try to find a proper solution to it.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON FRIGATE SALE TO IRAN

PY030303 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (NA) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras today told the members of the Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the requests for retirement within the Armed Forces due to the salary situation "were not alarming," and he reported that Argentina will sell two missiles frigates to Iran when "they do not upset the balance" in the Persian Gulf conflict.

During a meeting with the deputies that make up the Defense Committee, Borras also stated that the government "is doing everything" to improve the salary levels of the Armed Forces "within the overall economic problem that the nation is facing."

According to congressional sources, Borras' statement about the sale of the frigates to Iran was made in response to a question asked by Deputy Alberto Melon, who stated that Argentina must not follow the dictates of countries that place economic interests before "reason or ethics." The defense minister reported that the government would not risk provoking an international conflict with the sale of the high technology frigates that could be used to destroy tankers, escalate that regional conflict, and eventually close the Strait of Hormuz, which is the key to the oil route.

Discussing other topics, Borras also reported that his ministry's budget "is 28 percent lower than last year's," basically due to the anticipated demobilization of conscripts (14 percent of the total number), to the reduction of exchange visits with other countries, and to the sale of buildings that the military has in urban areas. He also stated that the number of military attaches will be reduced, and that possibly in the future they will exclusively represent the Joint Staff instead of the tripartite delegations that represent the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

He stressed that the budget cut has not reduced the operational capability of the services, "which is sufficient in the areas of defense and deterrence," but not in the area of conducting an attack because of the lack of material that was lost during the Malvinas war which still needs to be replaced.

Regarding the "special accounts" that are alloted to his ministry in the national budget, he stated that they are being used to prevent the paralyzation of the construction of two submarines in the country and for the purchase of another two that are being built in Germany, the first of which will be handed over in September or October 1984 and the second at the beginning of 1985. According to the sources, the minister also stressed that the manufacture of the Argentine medium-sized tank (TAM) will not be stopped. There is the possibility of selling 70 of these tanks at a value of $1.5 million per tank.

He also stated that "the launching of the IA-63 aircraft that is being produced by the Air Force is imminent," indicating that "its export is feasible." He warned that "despite the shortages that some research projects are suffering due to the lack of funds, efforts will be made, as a priority, to prevent a brain drain."

Borras then referred to the military organization and to the imminent implementation of new courses in military institutions, especially those linked to the humanities and the renewing of the teaching staff. Sources linked to the committee avoided indicating the percentage of eventual replacements or the courses where changes will be made in the Military College, the Navy War School, and the Air Force School, stating that the minister gave no details on this topic.

GRINSPUN TO VISIT U.S. TO SIGN IMF AGREEMENT

PY031906 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun reportedly will travel to the United States on 7 or 8 August to sign an agreement between Argentina and the IMF. Grinspun has not confirmed or denied this report.

The agreement would allow Argentina to obtain a stand-by loan from the IMF and would also be instrumental in unblocking the Argentine talks with international private banks on the renegotiation of its foreign debt.

UK WILLING TO RESUME COMMERICAL, FINANCIAL TIES

PY042129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1921 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpts] New York, 4 Aug (TELAM) -- In a note it submitted today to the office of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the British Government reported its alleged desire to study the possibility of resuming commerical and financial ties with Argentina. However, it held Argentina responsible for the suspension of the talks in Bern because of its persistence to discuss the problem of sovereignty over the Malvinas Island.

In the note, which was submitted by John Margetson, British ad interim charge d'affaires and representative to the United Nations, and disseminated by the news agency TASS, the British Government stated that it maintains its desire to restore flights between the two countries. However, it said that Argentina has refused to resume the negotiations in Bern because it insists on its position to discuss its sovereignty over the southern archipelago.

FEDERAL POLICE DOWNPLAY CASE OF FORGED PAPERS

PY031729 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1655 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (TELAM) -- The Argentine Federal Police have minimized a case concerning forged credentials that took place yesterday in Tucuman Province by noting that the matter does not have the implications and significance some may have atached to it because it was just a common crime.

In a communique released at noon today, the police have minimized the significance attached by some media organizations to an inquest concerning usurpation of titles and honors conducted by the Tucuman police in which a member of this police force is involved.

896 OFFICERS CHARGED WITH RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY030324 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1855 GMT on 2 August reported that "six human rights organizations this afternoon submitted to a Senate committee charged with studying requests for military promotions a list of 896 officers accused of being involved in human rights violations over the past decade."

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 2330 GMT on 2 August added that seven colonels and two lieutenant colonels whose promotions to general and colonel, respectively, have been requested by the executive branch are included in this list. They are: "Colonel Naldo Miguel Dasso, Ignacio Anibal Verdura, Pedro Jorge Malagamba, Enrique Braulio Olea, Ernesto Antonio Alais, Jorge Eduardo Gorleri, and Angel Mario Medone; and Lieutenant Colonels Mohammed Seineldin and Jorge Jeronimo Capitan."

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 0010 GMT on 3 August added that the list also includes III Corps Commander General Hector Rios Erenu and V Corps Commander General Mario Jaime Sanchez. Also included are: General Pablo Mansilla, retired, former III Corps commander; former presidents Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola, Leopoldo Galtieri, and Reynaldo Bignone; former Ministers Albano Harguindeguy, Llamil Reston, and Horacio Llendo; former police chiefs Cesareo Cardozo -- who was killed by subversives -- Ramon Camps, Arturo Corbeta, Edmundo Ojeda, Juan Sasiain, and Fernando Verplaetsen; former provincial Governors Carlos Chasseing, Luis Gomez Centurion, Lino Montiel Forzano, and Iberico Saint Jean; former Corps Commanders Antonio Bussi Edgardo Calvi, Juan Carlos Camblor, Eduardo Crespi, Ramon Diaz Bessone, Bartolome Gallino, Jorge Garcia, Luciano Jauregui, Luciano Menendez, Cristino Nicolaides, Carlos Suarez Mason, Acdel Vilas, and Jorge Villarreal; former presidential secretary Hector Iglesias; and former military attache in Washington Miguel Mallea Gil.

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 2240 GMT on 2 August reported that the list also includes Air Force Chief of Staff General Teodoro Waldner and Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa. "The list was submitted by the Peace and Justice Service in Latin America, the Permanent Human Rights Assembly, the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, the Center for Social and Legal Studies, the Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights, and the Committee of Relations of Political Detainees and Missing Persons."

Leaders of these groups have said that they were "unofficially informed that only 40 percent of those officers included in this list are on active duty."

The human rights organizations also submitted a list of 271 clandestine detention centers: 75 operated by the Army; 18 by the Navy; 13 by the Air Force; and 135 by the security forces. [figures as received]

DYN added that "225 officers have been directly charged by their victims or witnesses, while 671 officers are listed because of the responsibility stemming from the military or political authority they had over the area where the human rights repression took place." It has been noted that the 671 officers are distributed as follows: 326, Army; 209, Navy; and 138, Air Force [figures as received]

ARMY CONCERNED OVER ARRESTS OF OFFICERS

PY042236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0020 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (NA) -- Major General Luciano Benjamin Menendez, retired, a former commander of the III Corps, on 31 July delivered a harsh speech during a meeting held at the Army Staff Office that was attended by retired and active-duty officers charged with alleged excesses during the antisubversive war. Reliable sources reported that the retired general severely warned that the fact that officers who are brought to court are not bound to military secrecy does not exempt cadres from safeguarding the prestige and integrity of the Army.

The sources added that several meetings have been held in Buenos Aires military circles and in several Army units. They noted that these meetings have been attended by both high- and low-ranking officers.

Moreover, unofficial sources quoted by the daily LA RAZON have reported that government intelligence organizations have warned the national government "about recurrent systematic campaigns against the Armed Forces." The newspaper reported that the warning to the government reportedly includes a proposal on "the need to reject these campaigns, which are pursuing a clear objective."

According to LA RAZON, these intelligance organizations have gathered sufficient evidence to show that "the proliferation of lists of charges against persons for their alleged involvement in the antisubversive activities, which have been drafted with the knowledge of the military leadership, are being manipulated by elements involved in parasubversive activities or by leaders of organizations that are well-known for their previous involvement in the campaigns carried out in the 1970's that served as bases for terrorist activities."

The sources quoted by LA RAZON added that "if the objective is to take legal actions against the Armed Forces as an institution and to attack them with the objective of dissolving them and replacing their cadres, direct action must indeed be taken." They added that "military circles have noted that some of the most virulent detractors of military actions not many years ago were the lawyers of guerrilla groups or spokesmen of so-called human rights organizations which proliferated when direct criminal and armed terrorist actions ceased."

Moreover, military sources disclosed at midweek that the arrest of Army Major Guillermo Barreiro has caused unrest among young officers and that this subject has been discussed in secret meetings. According to these spokesmen, the atmosphere among young officers was already tense because of the arrest about a month ago of three captains for their alleged involvement in human rights violations.

The situation was aggravated by the news of the arrest of Barreiro and of other young officers in connection with the investigations into the clandestine concentration camp situated in the City of Cordoba and known as "La Perla." Military sources have said that Barreiro enjoys great prestige within the Army and that his comrades and low-ranking officers discussed the issue in spontaneous meetings carried out in several garrisons throughout the country, criticizing Judge Gustavo Becerra Ferrer's decision to arrest Barreiro. Moreover, it was noted that during these meetings young officers requested that their superiors intercede on Barreiro's behalf before the national government.

Barreiro is serving in a unit of the V Corps, which is headquartered in Bahia Blanca. At the time of his arrest, Barreiro was on vacation in Buenos Aires. Immediately after the court order was issued, Barreiro was ordered to present himself to the Army Staff Office, from where he was taken to Cordoba.

High-ranking Army officers are visibly concerned about the issue and several meetings are expected to take place in the next few hours to discuss the situation.

AGOSTI RELEASED, VIDELA REMAINS IN CUSTODY

PY032305 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (TELAM) -- Former Air Force Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Orlando Agosti (retired) will be released and it has been confirmed that his Army counterpart, Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla (retired), is currently in rigorous preventive custody. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Everto Eijo, under secretary of the military court, has revealed that Agosti will be notified that he has been released, although he stated that Agosti will remain at the disposal of the Supreme Military Council. Air Force Major General Luis Maria Fages (retired), president of the court, has confirmed that Videla is in rigorous preventive custody at Campo de Mayo Garrison.

Agosti's Release Confirmed

PY032344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2224 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (TELAM) -- Former Air Force commander in Chief Lieutenant Orlando Agosti (retired) is now home. The Supreme Military Council ordered his release, although he remains at the disposal of the Supreme Military Court. This was confirmed this afternoon by high military sources. The fact that Agosti has been released 7 months after the start of his trial means, according to the same sources, that presumably he is not guilty and has committed no crime.

HOME OF MISSING PERSONS COMMISSION MEMBER ATTACKED

PY041337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1304 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 4 Aug (NA) -- A powerful explosion this morning severely damaged a house in this city where member of the National Commission for Investigating Missing Persons (Conadep), Rodolfo Barraco Aguirre, his wife, and several nephews were sleeping. They were unhurt.

A group of unidentified individuals exploded a bomb at 0430 at the door of Barraco Aguirre's house located in the Cerro de Rosas residential neighborhood. The house has police protection. The individuals escaped.

CODEP Repudiates Incident

PY042328 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1915 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Cordoba, 4 Aug (DYN) -- The Cordoba branch of the Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (CODEP) today forcefully repudiated the attack carried out early this morning against one of its members, Rodolfo Barraco Aguirre. The CODEP also warned that the attack is proof of "the subsistence of agents" of the repressive apparatus "within the core of Argentine society." The CODEP added that "this barbarous attack" was committed by "concealed but renowned individuals" and that it represents "another attempt" to intimidate the people of Cordoba and to prevent the investigation of the human rights violations committed during the antisubversive fight.

In a harshly worded communique, the CODEP stated that the attack is "the materialization of the numerous telephone threats against CODEP member Barraco Aguirre for his actions to clarify the situation surrounding the missing detainees." The CODEP added that the attack is "another attempt to intimidate the people of Cordoba and of all the country and to pointlessly stop the CODEP from clarifying and demanding justice regarding the repressive actions justly classified as state terrorism."

"At the same time," the communique says, "the attack is eloquent proof of the subsistence of agents of the repressive apparatus within the core of our society, particularly in Cordoba, and of their antidemocratic and terroristic inclinations."

In conclusion, the CODEP reiterated its decision to continue the work entrusted to it by the government, "because it believes that the prosecution of the people responsible for so much pain and so many deaths is an unavoidable condition for attaining real national reconciliation and strengthening the democratic process."

Troccoli Comments

PY060139 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (NA) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli labeled as "extremely serious" the terrorist attack carried out in Cordoba against a member of the commission investigating missing persons. Regarding another issue, Troccoli denied that the decision made by the Argentine Industrial Union not to reach an agreement on salaries is obstructing the government proposal for reaching a labor-management agreement.

Regarding the attack carried out in Cordoba and its possible consequences, Troccoli warned that "we have to deal with it with great caution to prevent general concern from turning into panic and to prevent this type of attack from taking place again."

Troccoli made these remarks at the Palermo fair which he visited in the company of Defense Minister Raul Borras this afternoon.

Regarding the terrorist attack in Cordoba, Troccoli said that "there are indeed groups whom I labeled a long time ago as unemployed people involved in common crimes and terrorist acts." He said "therefore one must be careful and ready because these are people skillfully trained and prepared for this type of attack." He added that "we have to deal with it with great caution to prevent general concern from turning into panic and to prevent the reoccurrence of this type of attack, which is very serious."

Asked if he contacted Isabel Peron on the consultation over the Beagle issue, Troccoli said that "we agreed with the president of justicialism on the need to solve this conflict within the framework of the papal mediation."

REPORTAGE ON CHACO, TUCUMAN POLICE, OTHER STRIKES

PY051957 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Aug 84 p 17

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The 3,000 Chaco provincial police on strike since last Wednesday hardened their stance yesterday, adding to their demands that former Deputy Police Chief Vicente Fernandez be reinstated. The strike was termed illegal yesterday by Chaco Governor Florencio Tenev, while his fellow Peronist national Senator Deolindo Bittel called the protest "subversive."

In Tucuman, meanwhile, almost 2,000 provincial police completed their sixth day barricaded in local police headquarters with no change reported in the pay dispute.

The Chaco officers holed up in the police academy yesterday added the reinstatement of Fernandez to their petition, which also seeks the sacking of police chief Manuel Aguirre and a $a25,000[peso] monthly minimum wage. Tenev expressed his "total confidence" in Aguirre and refused to accept the strikers' condition that the protest measure would be lifted only after Fernandez regains his former post.

Senator Bittel charged that many of the protestors were "at the service of the repressive forces" during the former military regime and singled out strikers' leader Oscar Sanchez as having refused to cooperate when the Organization of American States numan rights committee toured the area in 1979.

Members of the local political party branches on Friday marched to condemn the police strike, in a move seen to have given the govenrment and Aguirre the upper hand in the dispute.

In other strike action, 600 construction workers at the Piedra de Aguila dam project in Neuquen continued an indefinite strike begun last Wednesday to demand a $a20,000 minimum wage. Santa Fe city employees who have not yet received their July paychecks are to begin an indefinite strike tomorrow, the local union announced.

The 11,000-member Cordoba branch of the Auto Workers' Union (SMATA) yesterday gave its support in the upcoming internal polls to the Blue and White list headed by Jorge Castro and national Deputy Ruben Cardozo (Peronist-Santa Fe). Some 70,000 auto workers nation-wide are to elect national union leaders in polls set for early October.

Reinforcements for Tucuman

PY041332 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Tucuman (NA-DYN) -- Strike action by more than 1,000 members of the provincial police force obliged the Tucuman government to call in reinforcements from northwestern provinces to ensure security for President Raul Alfonsin who is expected here today. The Federal Police also provided reinforcements for the visit by Alfonsin who is to attend the reopening of the Tafi Viejo railway workshops near here.

The reinforcements were called in after the strikers, barricaded in police headquarters for the third consecutive day, disobeyed a second court order to end the strike and evacuate the building. The strikers are demanding a minimum wage of $a17,000 [pesos] and the replacement of Deputy Police Chief Hugo Nadal. They had offered to help in the security measures for Alfonsin's visit but the offer went unheeded by the authorities.

In Resistencia, the capital of Chaco Province, border police were called in to patrol the streets yesterday after 2,500 members of the provincial police force went on strike and barricaded themselves in the local police training school. The Chaco police are demanding the replacement of Police Chief Manual Aguirre by a career officer, the replacement of sacked Deputy Chief Vicente Ramirez [as published], and a minimum wage for the lower ranks of $a15,000.

Interior Ministry on Strike

PY060239 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2007 GMT 5 Aug 84

["Text" of Interior Ministry communique issued 5 August]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (DYN) -- As a result of the events in Tucuman Province involving the provincial policy forces, events known by the people, the Interior Ministry reports:

"Today the Interior Ministry received a communication from provincial Governor D. Fernando Riera saying that he 'does not have the help of the regular police force to clear the provincial police headquarters and that the attitude of the rebel officers not to comply with a legal order creates a very serious situation and paves the way for criminal activity and lack of security, representing a serious threat for public and institutional order.' Governor Riera goes on to say that 'as a result of the violation of regulations and the social and individual threats created by this situation' a request is submitted to the central government to urgently send to this province units to fulfill the decision of the provincial supreme court as a result of the notification made by the criminal judge of the Tucuman Second Court. In view of this situation, the national government is evaluating the provincial government request to become familiar with the situation in Tucuman."

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 2128 GMT on 5 August reports that the Tucuman provincial police, who confined themselves to their headquarters, have released a communique saying that "they are being threatened by the provincial government in the sense that the national guard or another force will be used in the next few hours to evict us from our premises." The document says that the Tucuman police reiterate the "warning that in case this threat is real, an armed incident with vicious and unpredictable consequences could take place, and the provincial government will be responsible." The document goes on to say that "if we have to fight and die to preserve the rights of others we certainly will fight to preserve our own rights, our dignity, and that of our families."]

President Orders Intervention

PY060328 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0150 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (DYN) -- The national executive branch tonight ordered Federal and Border Police to intervene in the conflict between the government of Tucuman Province and the provincial police who confined themselves in their barracks 1 week ago. According to the decree, released at the end of a meeting between President Raul Alfonsin and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli at the Olivos Residence tonight, the under secretaries of the interior and defense, Raul Galvan and Horacio Jaunarena, respectively, will take charge of the operation. The decree also mentioned that a ruling of the Tucuman Provincial Supreme Court that the strong-arm measure be discontinued was not obeyed by the Tucuman policemen, and made it clear that the intervention had been decided because of the "request" from Tucuman Governor Fernando Riera. The text of the decree follows:

In view of Tucuman Province Governor Fernando Riera's request that a detachment of National Border Police or Federal Police be sent to that province urgently in order to implement the court ruling issued on 4 August by the supreme provincial supreme court.

That this ruling was issued by the provincial supreme court on the basis of the report received from the criminal judge of the Second Metropolitan Court in the case brought by "Miguel, Jorge Victor, state prosecutor, charging that he lacks the public force necessary to expel the occupants of the provincial police headquarters;

The the above-mentioned supreme court has ruled that the attitude of the rebel officers in refusing to comply with a court order gives rise to a serious situation and paves the way for criminal activities and widespread insecurity, thus constituting a severe threat to public and institutional order;

Whereupon the provincial supreme court has decided to ask the provincial executive branch to urgently implement the measures necessary to enforce the ruling of the criminal judge of the second court;

As a result of the decision of the supreme court, the governor of Tucuman Province has made the above-mentioned request, and whereas, in the light of the governor's request and the serious nature of the situation referred to in the ruling of the provincial supreme court, it appears necessary that the federal government must supply aid and implement the measures which, in keeping with constitutional provisions, it may deem necessary in the face of the attitude of a sector of the local police;

Therefore, in keeping with Articles 5 and 86, Paragraphs 17 and 110 of the national Constitution, the president of the Argentine nation decrees:

Article 1. The ministers of interior and defense will provide, according to the needs arising from the request of the governor of Tucuman Province, the means and Federal Police and National Border Police personnel for immediate action within the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned province so as to carry out the actions mentioned in the request of the provincial authorities.

Article 2. The under secretaries of interior and defense, Raul Alfredo Galvan and Jose Horacio Jaunarena, respectively, are put in charge of the operation described in the preceding article to implement measures commensurate with events in keeping with the instructions received from the ministers of each area.

Article 3. So ordered

Police, Troops Dispatched

PY060255 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0158 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (DYN) -- Some 200 infantrymen and a similar number of mounted and traffic policemen departed at 2235 from the Federal Police headquarters for the El Palomar military airport. They will board Air Force Hercules planes which are ready for takeoff. The military transport planes will carry to Tucuman troops, materiel, and various weapons, including armored vehicles, according to sources.

Officials Arrive

PY060330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0232 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 5 Aug (NA) -- Interior Under Secretary Raul Galvan tonight said upon arrival from the Federal Capital that he "had come to evaluate the situation together with the local government and to implement suitable measures."

Galvan arrived in this provincial capital together with Defense Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena on a special direct flight from Buenos Aires. Earlier, approximately 200 members of the Cordoba border police arrived on board a 707 and were taken in Army trucks to the 19th Infantry Regiment headquartered in this city.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli tonight ordered that 200 federal policemen be sent to San Miguel de Tucuman from the El Palomar Air Base, but the federal troops had yet to arrive as the day drew to an end.

BRIEFS

III CORPS COMMANDER -- Cordoba, 14 Jul (TELAM) -- In a ceremony presided over by Army Commander in Chief General Ricardo Pianta, General Hector Rios Erenu took over as III Corps commander on 13 July. Gen Rios Erenu is replacing General Pedro Mansilla. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1014 GMT 14 Jul 84 PY]

BORDER POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE -- Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (TELAM) -- According to Decree No 2,259 issued by the national government, the national border police, which was formerly administered by the previously called Army General Staff, will now report directly to the Defense Ministry. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0438 GMT 26 Jul 84 PY]

RICE SHIPMENT TO IRAN -- Tomorrow 1,500 tons of rice will be shipped to Iran from Corrientes. The rice was produced by the 12 October Rice Cooperative in the City of Goya. This will be the first shipment of a total of 10,000 tons that will be exported to Iran this year. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 84 PY]

NEW AIRLINE COMPANY -- Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (DYN) -- Through Decree No 2173, the government today authorized the Williams Airline Company Inc (LAWSA) to carry out unscheduled international passenger and cargo transportation flights to South American countries with small-capacity planes. The company must start operations within the next 180 days. The preamble to the decree states that LAWSA will also be able to carry out domestic flights since there is no possibility of it competing with regular service companies because of its small-capacity planes. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2225 GMT 16 Jul 84 PY]

BRITISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDER SECRETARY VISITS

PY031857 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The British Embassy has reported that Ray Whitney, British parliamentary under secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs and member of Parliament, will return to his country on 4 August after meeting with important officials. The British official arrived in La Paz on 2 August as part of a familiarization tour. This is the first visit by a British secretary of state since his predecessor came to La Paz in March 1980, during the administration of Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

OFFICIAL SAYS DEBT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUING

PY042242 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Rene Fernandez, the Planning and Coordination Ministry under secretary, yesterday stated that the dialogue between the government and the foreign private banks has not been interrupted at any time despite the decision to delay payments on the nation's foreign debt. He said that the negotiations with these creditor banks are continuing in an attempt to achieve an understanding on the refinancing of the foreign debt under favorable terms. He added that the recent meeting that Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz held with bank representatives in Miami is proof that the negotiations have not been interrupted.

Fernandez made this statement in answer to questions about rumors that there has been a virtual break in the talks with the international private banking sectors after it was learned that Bolivian properties abroad may be attached. This is a recourse that the international private banks may use to recover money loaned to Bolivia.

Fernandez noted that at present "Bolivia is within the 90-day deadline (granted by the banks) during which we shall evaluate positions and also hold meetings to exchange views."

The Bolivian debt with the international private banking sector, on which the Bolivian Government unilaterally decided to postpone payment, totals over $700 million. The government announced that it would postpone the payment of the debt in May.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MILITARY COMMAND CHANGES

PY042259 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo yesterday rejected the possibility of changes in the military command, and denied news agency reports about the arrest of several military officers involved in the disappearance of Che Guevara's diary.

He said that during the meeting yesterday between the military command and President Siles, the Army commander discussed the punishments imposed on Army Staff School (ECEM) students who were involved in the incidents of 30 June and recent reactions to these punishments.

Asked whether they discussed possible changes in the military command, he said: "No, not at all. We did not discuss this issue. I believe that right now there is no reason to make changes in the military command."

Cardenas noted that there is concern within the ECEM over the decisions issued by the command regarding the officers involved in the incidents of 30 June. He said that the president has ordered Army Commander Simon Sejas Tordoya to supply a full report to the press about the situation at the ECEM.

Regarding the news agency report on the arrest of officers involved in the theft of Che Guevara's diary, Cardenas Mallo said: "This is completely false. In view of the rumors that have been circulating since 29 July, this morning the Army commander and other high-ranking military officers reported that no general, colonel, or other officer has been arrested because of this." He said that the case on the guerrilla documents is in the hands of the military court, but he declined to supply any details or names. Moreover, he reported that he has been officially informed by the three Armed Forces commanders of their position on the use of $110,000 to recover Che Guevara's diary. He added that he must now inform the president and the cabinet about this so a final decision can be made.

He also denied charges made by a public administration employees union leader regarding Armed Forces' expenses.

REPORTAGE ON 'MILITARY OCCUPATION' OF CHAPARE

Settlers Group Resolution

PY032009 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Bolivian Confederation of Settlers "resolution"; date not given]

[Text] Because Chapare and Carrasco Provinces of Cochabamba Department have been declared military zones, the confederation has decided to strongly protest the military occupation of the Chapare and other tropical regions. Military occupations should be limited to the unprotected frontiers of our country.

The confederation publicly states that the settlers agree with the eradication of drug trafficking from Bolivia, but not with the eradication of coca growing, because coca means food and medicine for peasants, miners, and the exploited classes of Bolivia.

The confederation repudiates the use of herbicides and other chemicals and urges all peasants to keep fighting to prevent further attacks on coca growers.

Highway Blockades Continue

PY042118 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 4 Aug 84

[By Eduardo Paz]

[Excerpt] Cochabamba, 4 Aug (AFP) -- It was learned in Cochabamba today that while the Bolivian Armed Forces and police are concluding the preparations for an operation against coca-growing centers in the tropical Chapare region, local farmers and settlers are continuing to block some highways. Over the past few hours, approximately 25,000 people have arrived in Cochabamba, in the central part of Bolivia, fearing clashes between irregular forces and military personnel in Chapare.

It was indicated that the main cocaine processing and marketing centers have been partially abandoned, but it is presumed that armed groups made up of people linked to the drug trafficking and the illegal arms business are being organized in the vicinity of these centers.

The occupation forces are made up of paratroopers from the Special Forces Training Center (CITE), tanks from the Rene Barrientos Armored Regiment, infantrymen from the Victor Ustarez Regiment, marines, pilots from the 51st Air Brigade, and policemen trained in antidrug-trafficking operations.

Peasants and settlers from Chapare have asked the government that members of the human rights permanent assembly act as observer of the military operations to prevent abuses and excesses. They have also asked the government to purchase all the coca production to prevent it from being processed into cocaine sulfate and chlorolhydrate. They argued that other crops do not yield the same profit as coca.

BANZER CHARGES UDP 'SLIDING' TOWARD LEFT

PY031746 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, leader of the National Democratic Action [ADN], yesterday told Panamericana in Santa Cruz that the ADN will undertake responsible opposition actions against the Democratic Popular Unity [UDP]. He said that his party is determined to point out all the mistakes of the government.

Banzer stated that, in accordance with its specific principles, the UDP government has been sliding to the left, hand in hand with the most irresponsible sectors. In his opinion, the various leftist parties are united around their common specific objectives. The fact that the Socialist Party I [PS-I] has joined the left wing of the UDP government is not surprising, he said.

Banzer is also in favor of repaying the foreign debt, although he said this should be done in accordance with the country's actual capabilities. He added that all Bolivians should try to make Bolivia appear to be an orderly country on the international world scene. It is essential to obey the laws and to overcome chaos and anarchy in order to achieve greater production. Instead of chaos and anarchy, there should be peace, order, and work.

PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES REELECTED

PY041424 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Samuel Gallardo Lozada has been elected again, for the second time, as president of the Chamber of Deputies. Gallardo Lozada, a retired military man and one of the top leaders of the legalist faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], has been elected for the second time supported by a parliamentary alliance formed among the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of former President Paz Estenssoro, the Nationalist Democratic Action of Hugo Banzer Suarez, the Revolutionary Front of the Left of Zamora Medinacelli, and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left-I of Francisco Figueroa.

GOVERNMENT TO SIGN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH PRC

PY031518 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Aug 84 p 24

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government will sign a nuclear agreement with the PRC during the visit of PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, who will be in Brasilia 11-15 August. The final agreement is being negotiated in Beijing by officials of Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] and Abdenur, Itamaraty's main economic adviser.

During President Figueiredo's visit to China last May, the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding in the nuclear field establishing basic guidelines for cooperation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The memorandum included an exchange of basic research on nuclear energy and the development of technology related to research, projects, construction, and operation of power plants and reactors, in addition to studies on prospecting and processing of uranium, fabrication of fuel elements, and research on nuclear safeguards and radioisotopes.

The initiative for an agreement came from the Brazilian Government. The Chinese, who have serious problems in distributing their energy resources, were interested. The Chinese already have nuclear cooperation agreements with the United States and the FRG, but the agreement with Brazil will be the first nuclear agreement with a developing country. Brazil, in addition to an agreement with the FRG, has signed agreements also with Argentina, Venezuela, Peru, and Iraq.

FIGUEIREDO FALLS FROM HORSE; 'NOT SERIOUS'

PY041757 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Aug (AFP) -- Brazilian President General Joao Baptista Figueiredo was admitted to a hospital today after he suffered an accident this morning while riding a horse at his official residence, Granja do Torto, which is located near Brasilia.

Thus far the Planalto Palace has not released any official information on this accident.

According to preliminary reports, Figueiredo, who is now undergoing a number of x-ray tests, is not in serious condition.

The press secretariat of the presidency of the Republic will release a note this afternoon to clarify Figueiredo's condition.

Given Bed Rest

PY042318 Porto Algre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Brasilia -- the director of the Sara Kubitschek Hospital has issued a communique stating that President Figueiredo is sufering great pain in his left leg as a result of a traumatism during his daily exercises.

The medical report, which was signed by Dr (Domingiu Campos de Fazunior), says that the president will stay at this neurologic hospital to undergo tests to determine the reasons for the pain.

Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila has reported that President Figueiredo will stay at the Sara Kubitschek Hospital for 3 days under complete rest and undergo orthopedic treatment as a result of the intense lumbar pains he has been suffering since 28 July [as heard] and which caused his hospitalization this morning.

The spokesman said that the president has taken pills to reduce the pain and that he is using a back brace. Atila said that in general terms, Figueiredo is well and that although visits have not been prohibited, they are inadvisable because a complete bed rest is essential for Figueredo's prompt recovery. According to a high-level source, President Figueredo will stay in the hospital until Tuesday, and he is under anesthesia [as heard] because of the intense pain. According to the same sources, the initial suspicion of a tumor has been ruled out and the president is undergoing a number of tests, including x-rays. Figueiredo's hospitalization is surrounded by great secrecy and police have adopted tight security measures. Not even the social security and health ministers, who supervise the Sara Kubitschek Hospital, were aware of Figueiredo's hospitalization until they learned about it from journalists.

FINANCE MINISTER CONSIDERS LIMITING DEBT PAYMENT

PY050130 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 4 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- Brazil is studying the possibility of limiting the amount of interest it will pay on its $95-billion foreign debt, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has said. "It is not exactly a proposal to capitalize interest, it is rather a proposal to stabilize interest charges within a certain period and if the interest passes a certain limit to accumulate the difference in following periods," Galveas said in remarks reported Friday. It is an idea," he said. "We are studying it." Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto and Central Bank President Alfonso Celso Pastore were in the United States this week meeting with officials of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and private bankers. They were discussing Brazil's economic performance in the first half of this year and its foreign financing requirements. Brazil has the largest debt of any under-developed country. It has been following recessionary economic policies agreed to with the IMF in exchange for continued loans.

DELFIM NETTO CONFIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

PY041815 Sao Paulo Radio Bendeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Minister Delfim Netto has returned with confidence from his recent tour of the United States where he held long talks with our creditors. Delfim Netto [words indistinct] until March the country should not have any problems. There is a prospect for rescheduling the foreign debt, unless the minister [words indistinct] again.

TWO POLISH SAILORS SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY031556 Paris AFP in Spanish 0747 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 2 Aug (AFP) -- The O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO news agency reported here tonight that two Polish sailors today requested political asylum from the Brazilian Government at the port of Vitoria, Espirito Santo State. The report says that Arkadivsz Kukuzdak and Tomasz Filipowicz arrived in Vitoria on 30 July on board a Polish ship -- which has not been identified -- which came to Vitoria to pick up iron ore and that today they went to the Brazilian Federal Police to request political asylum. The Polish sailors, who must now wait for the decision of the Brazilian Justice Ministry, have told the Federal Police that they plan to go to Canada where they have relatives.

BEAGLE TREATY SIGNING SAID SET FOR EARLY SEPTEMBER

PY032257 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Report from Rome by Jorge Pina]

[Text] Despite denials in Santiago, the Vatican is almost certain that Pope John Paul II will attend the signing of the Beagle treaty between Chile and Argentina. Although the date has not yet been set, the signing is likely to take place in the first week of September, before the sovereign pontiff visits Canada on 9-21 September.

The Vatican wants to surround the signing ceremony with as much pomp as possible. This international problem has been in the pontiff's hands for 5 years, taking up his time as well the time and sometimes trying the patience of important dignitaries of the Holy See, and so the pope wants to be present. This comment was made to this correspondent at the Holy See. The ceremony will probably be public, with the international press in attendance, although immediate interest in this problem for the past 5 years has been restricted to Chileans and Argentines.

The document will be signed by the foreign ministers of Chile and Argentina, Jaime del Valle and Dante Caputo, respectively. The pope will not travel to South America for the signing of this document, as some people had anticipated. He will travel to South America once the final treaty is signed and sealed. From Rome, this is Jorge Pina reporting for Radio Cooperativa.

U.S. COPPER RESTRICTIONS TO BE PROTESTED AT GATT

PY032004 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Chile will officially lodge a protest with the GATT over U.S. import restrictions on Chilean copper. This represents a new stage in this problem since the GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is the organization that formulated international policy in this field.

The decision to lodge the protest with the GATT was made by the Committee for the defense of Chilean Copper Exports, presided over by Enrique Valenzuela, a former Chilean ambassador to the United States. Mining Minister Samuel Lira also serves on the committee. This has been reported by Francisco Recabarren, director of the Foreign Ministry Multilateral Economic Affairs Department, who said that the Chilean ambassador to the international organizations in Geneva will deliver a note to the U.S. ambassador to the GATT on 6 or 7 August. The note will explain the Chilean situation stemming from U.S. restrictions on imports of Chilean copper. It is hoped that the GATT will study the case and the Chilean situation.

INTERIOR MINISTER CLARIFIES REMARKS ON INTENDANTS

PY031057 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has clarified that there are no intendants criticizing the government. He added that sometimes the press incorrectly interprets his remarks and writes incorrect editorials. What I said, stated Jarpa, is that there are some intendants who belong to political groups that are critical of the government.

COMMUNIST LEADERS DEPART BOGOTA FOR CHILE

PA042215 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- After three thwarted attempts to return to their country, three Chilean communist leaders deported by the General Augusto Pinochet regime on 26 July left from Bogota for Santiago today.

After making great efforts in Colombia to return to Chile, former Senator Luis Godoy, journalist Rene Largo, and Osiel Nunez today boarded on Avianca flight. The leaders had been in Bogota since 26 July and had rejected Colombia's offers of political asylum. Three attempts to return were thwarted as a result of Pinochet government threats to Avianca, warning that the airline would be penalized economically if the three men were flown to Santiago.

BBC JOURNALIST RELEASED, U.S. REPORTER DETAINED

PA040412 Paris AFP in English 0407 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, Aug 4 (AFP) -- A Colombian military judge released detained British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) journalist Nigel Parsons Friday but sanctioned the detention of U.S. TIME magazine correspondent Thomas Quinn, both of whom had been arrested on a drugs charge.

The two were detained on July 12 when 240 grams of marijuana was allegedly found in their car. Both denied knowledge of the marijuana and said that they and the Colombian man and woman who were in the car with them were preparing to film a report on the drug trafficking in Colombia.

Judge Carlos Forero freed Mr Parsons unconditionally, but continued the detention of Mr Quinn, whom he accused of being "the intellectual and material author of the illegal possession of the drugs." He said Mr Quinn had been questioned a year ago about a similar charge but then released.

Judge Forero also ordered the continued detention for alleged complicity of the two Colombians held at the same time as the two journalists.

GOVERNMENT, EPL DISCUSS CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

PA041655 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[By Alvaro Almanza]

[Text] The Negotiation and Dialogue Commission and the National Command of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) reached a definite agreement yesterday on the cease-fire, and the EPL agreed to release the persons they have kidnapped, during a meeting held in the magistrate's office of (Pica Pica Nuevo) in the jurisdiction of Montelibano Municipality, Cordoba Department.

According to the explanations given by John Agudelo Rios, coordinator of the commission, the differences that existed have been completely resolved and no problem is foreseen for the signing of the cease-fire agreement, which will be carried out within the next few days.

The meeting held in that city's school zone was attended by the Negotiation and Dialogue Commission: John Agudelo Rios, Rafael Rivas Posada, Antonio Duque Alvarez, Alvaro Ramirez Pinilla, Oscar Alarcon, and Enrique Santos, while the revolutionary group was represented by Military Commander Ernesto Rojas, Official and Public Commissioner Oscar William Calvo, the political commissioner of the Francisco Garnica Homero Front, and other members of that organization's general staff.

When referring to the agreement Agudelo Rios said: "We assessed many of the topics discussed in the agreement. I think we advanced very satisfactorily. Therefore, I think a peace treaty can be signed with this group and with the 19 April Movement [M-19] very soon. The members of the Negotiation and Dialogue Commission are very satisfied with the visit because its outcome has been better than expected. There was hardly a difference over any problem."

Agudelo Rios also said that all of the points in the case-fire document have been agreed upon, inasmuch as the EPL agreed not to perpetrate any more kidnappings and to release the persons in their power before the document is signed.

Meanwhile, EPL Military Commander Ernesto Rojas said that the group's intention is to organize politically: "Our goal is to strengthen our organization using the criteria of political consolidation to extend our efforts within the different sectors of the masses, not only in the countryside but also in the city. Later, the EPL's work within the masses will be basically political, similar to that of our Colombian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)."

It should be pointed out that in order to hold the meeting between the Negotiation and Dialogue Commission and the guerrilla group, the region's authorities left the area for several hours while the talks were held. Likewise, the Air Force transported the members of the commission and the group of journalists that traveled to the area where the meeting was held.

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE IN VALLE DEL CAUCA

PA031611 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- Army and police troops, as well as an undisclosed number of agents from the state's secret organizations, will be transferred to Valle del Cauca within the next hours to support the government forces that will launch a large-scale offensive against organized crime in that sector of the country. This is one of the first measures adopted by the National Security Council during the last few hours after thoroughly analyzing the grave situation of insecurity which prevails in Valle del Cauca Department.

The patrols in urban and surrounding areas will be increased to a maximum in an effort to counter the actions of common criminals and subversive groups. Valle del Cauca has been experiencing a situation of uncertainty for the last 15 days due to the wave of kidnappings which has spread recently and the subversive actions which keep the citizenry in constant fear.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON TALKS WITH DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PA031600 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez has deplored the fact that President Belisario Betancur did not accept the drug traffickers' memorandum, because he believes when the government received the drug traffickers' plantations, laboratories, landing strips, and equipment, and then decided to let the judge continue the judicial process against them, it was an appropriate decision.

Jimenez Gomez issued a statement at a Senate meeting saying he will comply with the presidential decision; however, he pointed out that if the country does not handle the drug trafficking problem in a realistic way, Colombia will never escape from what he called the cocaine traffickers' grip.

The attorney general says he has no doubts that he will remain in his post, since he believes that he has given the senate a full justification for his meetings with drug traffickers. He said that the talks were held within the juridical framework of his purviews and his moral willingness to help restore peace in the country. Jimenez Gomez addressed the senate meeting for almost 3 hours to explain his behavior, after saying that some Pharisees -- who do not wish to accept the country's situation -- had plotted to hold a debate to jeopardize his position.

He revealed that he held three meetings, within a period of 6 weeks, with three different individuals who said they represented the drug traffickers in Colombia. He denied that he travelled to Panama clandestinely, and emphatically asserted that the meeting was fortuitous. Regarding the names of his interlocutors, he only revealed the following: (Pablo Escobar Gavidia), (Gustavo Rodriguez Gacha), a man who surname is Ochoa, two men whose surname is Mejia Gavidia, and a man from Caqueta whose surname is Ocampo. Regarding the others, he said that he either could not remember their names or did not know them.

He admitted that he carried two messages from the drug traffickers: one for the U.S. Embassy and the other for President Betancur. He deplored the fact that the dismantling of the clandestine organizations, which was proposed by the drug traffickers, was frustrated by the press media's premature publication of the mafia leaders' memorandum. He held mid-level U.S. Embassy officials responsible for provoking the scandal. He said that he was sure the U.S. State Department, even though it was denied in writing, was willing to negotiate with the traffickers.

Attorney General Jimenez Gomez asserted that it would have been easy to accept the narcotics traffickers' unilateral decision because the government had to give nothing in return, and the judicial actions will continue normally. He vehemently said that he is fully convinced that he acted for the welfare of the homeland, and demanded that the country believe what he said before the Senate because, quote, I [word indistinct] people, unquote, and I owe them my job.

The debate concluded suddenly with the objections presented by Hugo Escobar Sierra, member of the national conservative directorate, and the attorney general's confrontation with Antioquia Senator William Jaramillo Gomez who [word indistinct] the discussion to review the bill about Medellin's metropolitan train. He said that the attorney general's office had made a mistake when it discovered no irregularities in its public contracts.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN -- Bogota -- The Colombian Government and Japan signed an agreement today that will allow the exploration of minerals, especially gold, silver, and zinc, in the Cauca area. Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Fujimoto signed the agreement. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 84 PA]

RECORD UNEMPLOYMENT RATES -- Bogota -- Employment rates are still rising in the country, going from 10 percent to 13.4 percent last year. From March to June of this year it reached a record 13.6 percent. Medellin has the highest unemployment rate, with 17.2 percent; Manizales 17.0 percent; Pereira, 16.0 percent; Cucuta, 14.0 percent; Villavicencio, 13.4 percent; Pasto, 12.7 percent; and Bucaramanga, 10.9 percent. According to the National Industrialists Association, ANDI, the country's industrial sector cannot generate new jobs. [Text] [Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Aug 84 PA]

VALENCIA STRESSES NEED FOR REGIONAL UNITY

PA041313 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] In his report to the nation, Ecuador's foreign minister has stressed that the country's decisions have responded exclusively to its interests, to the defense of its rights, and the achievement of its aspirations.

As for the results obtained in the wake of the Quito economic conference, Foreign Relations Minister Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez added:

[Begin Valencia recording] The specific results of the Latin American economic conference represent the greatest regional effort achieved during the past decades. This takes place when the region has lost its influence at the international level due to factors that have often been insurmountable such as the admission of new members to the regional (?organization).

In the wake of the Quito meeting, we have (?seen) a renewed spirit of unity that allows Latin America and the Caribbean to address the world with a uniform and common language. In addition, I believe that the advantages enjoyed by our countries, especially by small countries at the regional and subregional level, outnumber the disadvantages as long as the established objectives and compromises acquired are fulfilled.

Hence, we need to use all means available to overcome existing obstacles, review programs that are already under way to better adapt them to our realities, and thus settle for less ambitious plans. Above all, all member states' government must offer their political support. Regarding this, well-intentioned statements have proliferated, but they have not produced results.

We must be honest with ourselves and our associates. Only the united and uniform action of all will be able to bring the Andean Pact from its current prostration. [end recording]

In his report to the nation, the Ecuadoran foreign minister said that an important aspect of Ecuador's international action is taking place in the South Pacific. Ecuador, together with Colombia, Chile, and Peru, has expressed its firm determination to continue contributing to the development of joint actions to take full advantage of the wealth within its 200 mile territorial waters, and to the strengthening of a host of interests common to the four countries.

As for relations with Peru, Valencia said they are normal but not optimal. Ecuador and Peru still maintain a border dispute that provoked an armed incident in 1981. In his report, Foreign Minister Valencia said Ecuador has repeatedly asked Peru to start unconditional negotiations to solve their differences.

MARIATEGUI ON COMMERICAL AIRLINE CONFLICT WITH U.S.

PY031536 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpt] At the end of a decoration ceremony, Peruvian Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui discussed the negotiations on the commerical airline conflict between the United States and Peru.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified report] There is concern over the failure of U.S. - Peruvian negotiations on commerical airline problems. Why have they failed?

[Mariategui] The negotiations have not failed. There is a delay, but they will continue and we hope that U.S. and Peruvian commerical flights may resume soon.

[Reporter] Is it true that recent amendments to the Peruvian civil aeronautics law are the result of U.S. Government pressures?

[Mariategui] No, not at all. This is completely false.

[Reporter] Why have the amendments been made?

[Mariategui] Because these are proper measures needed to regulate commerical flights between the two countries.

[Reporter] Do you believe that this problem will be resolved in the next meeting?

[Mariategui] Yes, I am optimistic that we shall be able to resolve this problem. [end recording]

MARIATEGUI DISCUSSES MARKERS ON ECUADORAN BORDER

PY041530 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0322 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 3 Aug (EFE) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui today said that the Peruvian stand in favor of placing the missing border markers on a 72-km section of the border with Ecuador remains "unchanged."

During a press conference, Mariategui stated that "there are only 72 kilometers without markers in the Condor Cordillera. These markers are placed using a procedure established by international agreements." Mariategui, who is also Peru's prime minister, added that "both parties must show willingness to set the markers and then a formal statement can be drawn up." "If one of the parties shirks from meeting such a commitment, then obviously the markers cannot be set," Mariategui stressed. Mariategui commented that in this case, "one may not resort to the guarantor countries" to have them mediate in the setting of the markers.

The border between Peru and Ecuador was set by the Rio de Janeiro protocol in 1942, a protocol that had Argentina, Brazil,: Chile and the United States as guarantors. The Rio de Janeiro protocol is for Peru, "the final word" concerning the Peruvian-Ecuadoran border, and Mariategui stated that his country abides by it.

ALVA ORLANDINI NAMED AP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY052126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0526 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Aug (EFE) -- The ruling Popular Action [AP] Party today chose its Secretary General Javier Alva Orlandini as presidential candidate for the elections slated for April next year. Alva, who is second vice president of the nation, was nominated primarily because of the withdrawal of Senator and former Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, who yesterday explained his decision by referring to party unity. Alva Orlandini was also appointed AP secretary general for another year. Thus the main Peruvian political parties have nominated their presidential candidates, with the exception of the Marxist United Left. The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, a left-wing democratic party, has nominated Deputy Alan Garcia, its secretary general, while the Popular Christian Party has nominated Luis Bedoya Reyes, its leader and founder. Alan Garcia has called upon the parties to conduct a high-level debate seeking points in common without implying an alliance, so as to cope with the severe social and economic problems and terrorism, in keeping with a proposal of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde.

ATTACKS, THREATS BY 'SUBVERSIVES' REPORTED

PY031707 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 2 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported in Lima today that after being tried for cooperating with the forces of order, 25 peasants were tortured and killed by subversives in the town of Acchepata Chajo, 26 km east of Ayacucho. It was also reported that on 1 August the Ayacucho Province attorney's office received charges about the disappearance of eight persons whose identities were disclosed today by a Lima newspaper. According to what some peasants who fled from the region told Ayacucho authorities, about 50 heavily armed subversives raided the town of Acchepata Chajo and savagely tortured 25 peasants who were later massacred because an infantry garrison had stayed in the town some time ago.

Moreover, in Santa Rosa, 195 km southeast of Ayacucho, a group of subversives dynamited and burned an evangelical church run by U.S. missionaries; and, after looting some other private and government properties, they fled to an unknown place.

Security agents have confiscated 800 military uniforms that were located in a clandestine warehouse in the La Victoria District in Lima. It seems that these uniforms were intended to be used by narcoterrorist elements. Although the police have maintained strict secrecy about the case, it was learned that about seven people have been arrested, but it is not known where the uniforms -- which have been used by terrorists in numerous attacks throughout the country -- came from.

Two dynamite sticks were thrown yesterday against the local branch of the leftist political group Popular Democratic Union (UDP) at a time when a party meeting was being held. The attack took place 6 days after the killing of Huancayo leftist Mayor Saul Munoz.

The judges of a superior court who are in charge of the case against Laura Zambrano Padilla -- that is, Comrade Meche, one of the alleged Shining Path leaders who was arrested for her involvement in several terrorist attacks -- have been threatened. The judges, who were threatened along with their relatives, found in their offices envelopes containing pamphlets with Meche's picture and threats against them.

ARMED FORCES, POLITICAL PARTIES REACH AGREEMENT

PY040147 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] An agreement has been reached between the Armed Forces and the political parties, and we await developments following this agreement, which reportedly contains nothing more than what we already know. Fundamentally, the agreement consists of holding elections; a congress will be elected that will act as a constituent assembly; a plebiscite will be held on the last Sunday of November next year; the National Security Council will continue to exist but will be called into session by the nation's president, and it will consist of five members from the political groups and three members of the Armed Forces, that is, the Junta of Commanders in Chief; and only transitory rules will be applied as of 1 March 1985.

Leaders Comment

PY040312 [Editorial Report] Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 4 August broadcasts in "Radio Informativo Carve" news program interviews with Uruguayan party leaders and Armed Forces commanders on the agreement concluded by the political parties and the military commanders on the evening of 3 August at the Naval Club in Montevideo.

Following the last meeting with the three commanders, a meeting that ended at 2000, Colorado Party leader Enrique Tarigo was interviewed by Radio Carve. He said that "an agreement has been reached" and that "the executive boards of the parties will analyze it before the executive branch enacts it as an institutional act." After outlining the main topics of the agreement, Tarigo explained that "the Justice Ministry obviously will disappear because Institutional Act 12 and the portion of Act 8 that will be maintained in force will become laws. Therefore, they may be easily amended by Congress after 15 February 1985." The Colorado leader also remarked that the politicians will continue to hold talks with the military, although they will discuss "political issues."

Asked about the agreement reached between the parties and the Armed Forces commanders, Air Force Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Manuel Buadas said that "the agreement is very positive, not only for the Air Force but for the country." In response to a question, Gen Buadas said that "no other political parties will be rehabilitated" and that "the lifting of bans on other citizens is under study at the request of the party leaders." Asked whether the positions of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and Liber Seregni might be reconsidered by the military courts in the near future, Gen Buadas replies: "Not at this time."

Navy Commander in Chief Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio was then asked whether a mechanism could be resorted to in order to release Wilson Ferreira Aldunate before the elections scheduled for this November. Adm Invidio replied: "In my opinion, that issue falls within the jurisdiction of the military courts and not within that of the commanders in chief." Concerning the agreement reached with the parties, Adm Invidio said that "although it is difficult to measure the importance of this agreement, the important thing is that democracy will be fully restored."

Radio Carve also interviewed Blanco Party Executive Board member Dr Javier Barrios, who reiterated the Blanco Party's decision not to engage in any negotiations while its leader Ferreira Aldunate is in jail. Dr Barrios said that under the terms of the agreement, "the military courts will hear cases in which civilians are involved until 1 March 1985." He added: "I am surprised at the parties' decision to agree to this condition, because they are claiming that the 1967 Constitution has been reenacted. But they are deceiving the people because, under such circumstances, the 1967 Constitution is not in force." Barrios then pointed out that the terms of the agreement might be enacted on different dates, "in keeping with the wishes of the commanders in chief, in order to prevent some persons from being elected or released." He also said that another "serious mistake" is that "the sovereignty of the people has been disregarded," because "some politicians and the military have agreed to amend the Constitution without the participation of the people."

For his part, Colorado Party Secretary General Julio Maria Sanguinetti said that the parties and the Armed Forces have agreed "to reenact the 1967 Constitution in March 1985, to call for elections, and to institutionalize the country." Sanguinetti explained that the restoration of the Constitution does not imply the repeal of all the Institutional Acts, and that some of them "will be turned into laws until they can be amended later." He also said that parties will continue "to demand the lifting of all bans" in future talks with the Armed Forces. He concluded that "the release of Ferreira Aldunate and the lifting of the ban on Liber Seregni would be useful and just steps."

Juan Young of the Broad Front, also interviewed by Carve, said that he was "satisfied with the work we have done, because we exhausted all issues," adding that "we found formulas of compromise on institutional questions, formulas that are strictly transitory and will apply for a limited time until the national assembly elected by the people makes a decision on those formulas." He then pointed out that "all the juridical provisions that have been adopted are strictly transitory in nature." He concluded by noting that the Blanco Party, which did not participate in the talks, "will be informed about all this through the Multiparty Group."

Radio Carve then interviewed Army Commander General Hugo Medina, who declared that "the agreement that everyone wanted has been reached." He said that "we have reached a satisfactory point because our country will now be able to attain peace," adding that the "Army acted honorably, as we expected." He then told the unidentified interviewer that "I told the representatives of the political parties that the changes that will be made in the area of military and ordinary justice will not alter the conduct of the Army and its members."

Next to be interviewed was Humberto Ciganda of the Civic Union. Ciganda said that "fortunately the long process to make elections possible has been completed," which "will make it possible to proceed with the democratization and institutionalization of the country." He then elaborated that this will include "two stages: one after the installation of the new governent, and the period within which the constituent assembly composed of the congressmen the people will elect on 25 November 1984 will have to make the final decision on the temporary measures."

The president of the Socialist Party, Jose Pedro Cardozo, was also interviewed. He said that "the elections will be held on 25 November 1984, and the new executive branch and the legislative branch will be installed in March 1985." Commenting on the political bans, he said that this issue was brought up again, "but no decision was reached. This question is not covered by the agreement, and we found the same resistance to it that we found throughout these negotiations."

Radio Carve also contacted Dardo Ortiz of majority sector of the National, Blanco, Party who said: "I feel a patriotic enthusiasm in seeing that good sense has finally prevailed between the large parties representative of public opinion and the Armed Forces, and they have reached an honorable agreement." He added that "this enthusiasm is only dulled by the fact that the National Party, my party, did not participate in these negotiations directly." Nevertheless, Ortiz continued, "the result is satisfactory because there is a big difference between what has been achieved and the draft constitution of 1980 they tried to impose." Speaking for himself Ortiz said that "my political group supports this agreement, which opens new horizons for the country."

Contacted by Radio Carve, Juan Vicente Chiarino, who will be nominated as the presidential candidate for the Civic Union on Sunday, 5 August, stated: "Some people will make objections, but when they realize tomorrow or later that the 6 pages of decisions -- don't ask me to repeat them in 1 minute -- they will realize that all of them are the result of dignified and satisfactory work." He declared that the parties believe "we have served the country with sincerity and without arrogance." Vicente Chiarino concluded that "there is no other question to talk about with the Armed Forces commanders now, and I don't know when we will meet with them again."

BLANCO ELECTION PARTICIPATION DEPENDS ON FERREIRA

PY060404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2359 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Paysandu (Uruguay), 5 Aug (EFE) -- The detained Uruguayan political leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate holds in his hands the decision for the participation of the Blanco Party in the upcoming 25 November elections. Blanco Party leader Horacio Polard has told the newspaper EL TELEGRAFO in this city, 360 km northwest of Montevideo, that "the party cannot abandon its leader and he is the one who has the last word."

The Blanco Party, which did not negotiate with the military government the agreement for the democratization of Uruguay, must now define its position on the agreement reached by the politicians and the Armed Forces on 3 August in Montevideo. Polard said that "I will not say that the party is not going to participate in the elections because this is a very sensitive issue and the final word is up to Ferreira Aldunate." Polard added that "our candidate has the complete support of the party and this was clearly reflected in the convention." He said: "The participation in the 25 November elections is up to Ferrerira Aldunate; he clearly has the support of the party majority."

The possible abstention of the National (Blanco) Party, which did not sign the agreement between the politicians and the military government to democratize Uruguay, is one of the issues creating concern in the country.

IMPRISONED TUPAMARO LEADER LIFTS HUNGER STRIKE

PY040119 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 3 Aug (EFE) -- Adolfo Wasem Alaniz, leader of the Tupamaros guerrillas who has been in jail for 14 years, has called off his 31-day hunger strike. Wasem's relatives today announced that the prisoner, who is sick with cancer at the Military Hospital, is aware that "there has been progress regarding the situation of political prisoners and exiles."

Wasem, 38, went on the hunger strike to demand an immediate improvement in the prison conditions for his fellow prisoners and total amensty throughout the country.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN CARACAS

PA050328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0137 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived in Venezuela today on the second leg of a Latin American tour. The head of Beijing's Foreign Ministry arrived in Caracas from Mexico where he expressed his government's interest in establishing formal ties with Central American countries. Like Mexico, Venezuela is a member of the Contadora Group, which is seeking a negotiated solution to the Central American conflicts. Diplomatic sources said that the Contadora Group's peace efforts will probably have a prominent place in the Chinese-Venezuelan talks.

The Chinese minister will visit liberator Simon Bolivar's birthplace tomorrow. On Monday he is scheduled to hold talks with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul and with legislative leaders of the ruling Democratic Action (AD) party and the opposition COPEI. On Tuesday the minister will meet with President Jaime Lusinchi and later will hold talks with high-ranking officials of the Energy and Mines Ministry, which is in charge of all aspects dealing with the Venezuelan petroleum industry. Observers of the petroleum area have speculated that Wu Xueqian might request Venezuelan cooperation for the development of the Chinese hydrocarbon industry, but government officials have refused to comment on such a possibility. The Chinese foreign minister will also pay a courtesy visit to the Caracas headquarters of SELA, an organization working for regional integration. He will travel to Argentina on Tuesday night. Wu Xueqian will end his Latin American tour in Brazil.

Views PRC-USSR Relations

PA060421 Paris AFP in English 0415 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Caracas, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here Sunday that "obstacles" still obstruct normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union. Without specifying the obstacles, the visiting minister expressed hope for future progress in Sino-Soviet relations. Mr Wu, who made his remarks to journalists during a Sunday sightseeing tour of (?Caracas), arrived in Venezuela Saturday from Mexico on the second stop of a four-nation Latin America tour which will also take him to Argentina and Brazil. Mr Wu will hold talks here Monday with Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul, and on the following day is scheduled to meet President Jaime Lusinchi and will meet with Hernan Anzola [name as received], the minister for energy and mines.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ DISCUSSES PASTORA, ETA, NATO

PA041259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (EFE) -- Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who arrived in Venezuela today to enjoy a brief vacation, said that he told Eden Pastora that the path to follow is not that of armed confrontation during a meeting between them Wednesday in Madrid. Gonzalez arrived in Venezuela accompanied by his wife and three children to enjoy a 1-week family vacation on the La Orchila Island to explore part of Venezuela's natural beauty. From here, he will travel to Colombia and probably to Panama. During a press conference held at Maiquetia Airport, Gonzalez commented on Pastora, Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA], Spain's membership in NATO, and the peace treaty between the Colombian Government and the guerrillas.

Felipe Gonzalez pointed out that he told Pastora, "Commander Cero" of the Nicaraguan revolution whom he has considered his friend for the past 5 years and "who is still his friend," when he decided to carry out an armed struggle (February 1983) that in his opinion it was not the "path to follow." Gonzalez added: "I have now told him again that I believe that Nicaragua has received more than its share of blood and war. I told him that it would be better to strive for a peaceful solution and that it would be better to do so naturally, within a framework of liberty and democratic pluralism."

As for the Basque ETA terrorist organization, Gonzalez said that although the problem has not yet been solved, it is on its way to being controlled, "which is saying a lot." Gonzalez reiterated his government's determination to firmly fight terrorism and said that he was empowered to carry on this struggle because it represents the legitimate and democratic wish of all Spanish people.

As for Spain's membership in NATO, Prime Minister Gonzalez said that his government will hold a referendum to decide whether to join in keeping with a promise made during the 28 October 1982 electoral campaign. The Spanish prime minister acknowledged that according to some polls he has lost the political support of some sectors of the population, but he said that this is normal in any government. He said that among other things his decreased popularity, which has not affected the right or the left, is due to the harsh economic measures that he established in order to firmly face the economic crisis. Gonzalez and his family will be in Venezuela for 8 days and will later travel to Colombia, and possibly to Panama, to complete 15 days of summer vacation on the American continent. Responding to the questions from newsmen who awaited him at Maiquetia Airport, the Spanish prime minister today denied in Caracas any participation in talks between the Colombian Government and the guerrillas of that country held in Madrid in October 1983. The Spanish leader added: "I admire President Betancur's audacity and vigor in his efforts to bring peace to the country." However, he did not comment on the procedures followed or the details of that effort. He pointed out: "I simply admire the fact that a man can reach the Republic's presidency and declare peace for those who are waging war, and that he can bring this to a conclusion." Felipe Gonzalez reiterated: "I did not intervene." He also stressed: "I have only been a modest friend of President Betancur. At a given point in time he called me and said: 'Listen, I might have to carry out one more mission during my trip to Spain, but it is not official.'" "I replied: 'Feel right at home. You can carry out any mission that you wish, just ask me,'" Felipe Gonzalez said implicitly referring to the preparations for the first contact between the Colombian head of state with Ivan Marino Ospina and Alvaro Fayad, leaders of the 19 April Movement (M-19).

ENERGY MINISTER LEAVES ON OPEC MISSION TO MIDEAST

PA051924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Caracas, 5 Aug (AFP) -- Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti left today for the Mideast to join the OPEC mission led by Al-'Utaybah, minister of the United Arab Emirates, that will visit the member countries of the cartel. The mission, whose third member will be Algerian Minister Belkacem Nabi, will visit Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar. The purpose of the visit is to make the crude producers aware of the necessity for acting together to reestablish the balance between the supply and demand of oil in the international market, as was agreed by OPEC in its last conference in Vienna (Austria). It also seeks to defend the price structure through strict fulfillment both at the level of production set at 17.5 million barrels daily, as well as the quotas assigned to each of its members. Other delegations will have similar missions on visits to producer countries that are not members of OPEC. Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabian minister, will go to Great Britain and 'Ali as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti minister, will go to Norway. These two producer countries of the North Sea currently produce 2.6 million barrels of crude daily.

INFORMATION, TOURISM ACCORD SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL041236 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Tourism has reported that Mexico and Cuba today ratified an accord on the exchange of information between the two countries on matters approved by the Mexican Senate in December, 1982. The Secretariat reported that the accord had been signed by Mexican Secretary of Tourism Antonio Enriquez Savignac and the vice president of Cuba's National Institute of Tourism Jose Luis Padron. Cuba's Ambassador to Mexico Jose Fernandez de Cossio was present. The accord encompasses Mexico providing consultant services to Cuba, the exchanging of information, and the providing of statistical information on tourism.

The Cuban officials visited Acapulco, Ixtapa and Zihautanejo on the Pacific coast where plans and projects for these areas were explained to them.

GROUP OF 106 GUATEMALAN REFUGEES REPATRIATED

FL031740 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0125 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 August (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Secretariat of Government has reported that a group of 106 Guatemalan refugees in Mexico left today for Guatemala accompanied by representatives of the Mexican Refugee Aid Committee and of the United Nations high commissioner. The secretariat said that the Guatemalan refugees had told immigration authorities they wanted to return to their country, so the necessary measures were taken for their repatriation in accordance with international principles and norms and Mexican law. The Secretariat of Government added that the 106 refugees had been staying at the Nuevo Huixtan Camp, Las Margaritas, Chiapas State, in southeast Mexico.

At the present time there are 46,000 refugees on Mexican territory, most of them living in the state of Chiapas. A few have been relocated in the state of Campeche, located on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

DANGER OF DUMPING TOXIC WASTE IN GULF CITED

FL031820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The dumping of incinerated U.S. industrial toxic waste in the Gulf of Mexico would violate the agreement on environmental protection signed by Mexico and the United States and would irreparably damage national marine fauna, it was stated here today.

The president of the Mexican Academy of Ecological Law, Ramon Ojeda Mestre, said that despite the two countries' legal provisions for the protection of marine and land environments, the inappropriate handling of about 257 tons of toxic waste continues. He said that U.S. territorial waters are also in danger of being contaminated and that the U.S. company Waste Management Inc of Illinois is only waiting for the authorization of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to go ahead with the incineration of industrial wastes. Ojeda Mestre explained that the 11,000 tons of shrimp caught in the Gulf of Mexico, representing 35 percent of the total yearly catch, would be seriously affected by residual toxins. The specialist sent a strong protest through the Mexican Foreign Secretariat against this threat to the ecology of Mexico and the Caribbean states, which could be affected. He said that it is necessary to seek the support of all national public and private organizations related to the use and conservation of the environment.

DEFENSE FORCES SEIZE COSTA RICAN FISHING BOATS

PA051730 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Defense Forces units have seized the fishing boats the Pandurria and the Bertalicia 200, both of which were sailing under the Costa Rican flag, near Parida Island, Pedregal Corregimiento, in Chiriqui Province. Peruvian Captain Claudio Alvarez Zapata was commanding the Bertalicia 200, while Costa Rican Captain Jorge Medina was commanding the Pandurria. The captains and the 14 crewmen in the two vessels have been charged with carrying out illegal fishing activities in Panamanian waters. The charge was made by the fishermen of Pedregal who said that they have seen foreign vessels fishing in our national waters on several occasions. On seizing these boats, the Defense Forces units stressed that their action seeks to enforce our territorial integrity and preserve our national resources.

PAPERS DISCUSS SCHOOL OF AMERICAS ISSUE

Referendum Urged

PA032356 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Aug 84 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The School of the Americas, which is notorious for the fact that most of Latin America's dictators studied there, is an educational center for military officers. It cannot be argued that this school is necessary for the protection of defense of the Panama Canal. At the school, and at similar installations that operate in Panamanian territory, the U.S. Army has forged several generations of military men, a fact that has had fatal results for democratic institutions and human rights in Latin America. According to the Panama Canal Treaty and its annexes, "the authority of the United States to offer courses of study to Latin American military personnel at the U.S. School of the Americas will expire 5 years after the Panama Canal Treaty goes into effect." This term expires on 1 October 1984. The Panamanian executive branch has decided that on that date, the school will pass to the control of the National Defense Forces [FDN], whose staff, according to the FDN commander, will decide what the school's future will be, as it is a "strategic site." Strategic or not, however, the fact is that the Constitution clearly declares that any amendment, modification, or arrangement involving the Panama Canal Treaty must be approved by referendum no later than 3 months after it is approved by the legislative branch. Therefore, the FDN does not have the power to authorize any future use of the school's installations by the U.S. Army. If the idea is that the United States will continue to use the school under some other name, flag, jurisdiction, or pretext, then let this be clearly indicated, so that the Panamanians, through a popular referendum, may decide whether this suits the country's interests. On such a delicate issue, we cannot permit arrangements, pacts, or exchanges of notes to covertly introduce something that, on the basis of the treaty and the Constitution, requires the prior approval of the Panamanian people.

School's Future Viewed

PA041727 Panama City YA in Spanish 4 Aug 84 p 14

[Editorial: "School of the Americas"]

[Text] The School of the Americas, created to train military experts because of the fear of cummunist expansion that prevailed at the time, will complete a phase of its existence on 1 October when the National Defense Forces will assume its control and management.

Distinguished military leaders on the continent who participated in general staff courses at this military school later occupied relevant positions in the political life of their respective countries, which shows the high quality of the academic and scientific training they received at this institution.

Panamanian youth, opposed to everything that contributes to the peoples' repression, rejected the presence of the U.S.-operated School of the Americas in view of the fact that that the United States took advantage of our geographical position to expand the influence of the U.S. Southern Command over the Latin American armies, and that the logistical support and military advice for these forces were manipulated according to U.S. interests in order to preserve its hegemony over the entire region.

The transfer of this center to Panamanian authorities should cause to reflect on the future use, management, and policy of this military training institution. In view of the fact that the Panamanian public is responsible for guaranteeing the functioning and neutrality of the canal, it is obvious that our Defense Forces High Command should plan and supervise its future activities, and should guarantee that the installations they receive are properly used.

Under the conviction that the Panamanian Defense Forces have capable and highly qualified members who have been trained in prestigious world academies, we can only urge them to exalt our country's image by imbuing the School of the Americas with the dynamism and patriotic sense of responsibility that much characterize all those Panamanians who will be trained in its classrooms.

Therefore, in expressing our satisfaction over the culmination of another phase in our national struggle, we echo the popular feeling and urge the top echelons of the National Defense Forces to make this center a model academy and an institution that serves our national interests. In the near future, all Panamanians will speak proudly of the School of the Americas, transformed into a crucible in which patriotic youths will find inspiration and encouragement for their civic virtues and professional development.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH COSTA RICA -- Humberto Lopez Tirone, representing the General Directorate of Community Development, and Carlos Robesi of the Costa Rican National Directorate for Community Development [Direccion Nacional de Desarrollo Comunal] have signed a technology transfer agreement of unlimited duration, which will also strengthen the social, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two organizations. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Aug 84 p 6 B PA]

AGREEMENT WITH BELIZE -- Panamanian Ambassador to Belize Dr Ana Mora Wakeland and Belize Foreign Minister V.H. Courtenay signed a cultural and educational agreement, the first on the executive and ambassadorial levels since Panama appointed an ambassador to Belize in 1981. The agreement, signed earlier this month in Belize, provides for university and technical exchange, educational-technical exchange, textbook and educational utilities exchange, and psychological exchange between both nations. [Excerpt] [Panama City THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC in English 29 Jul 84 p 1 F PA]

NEW UPEB DIRECTOR -- Panamanian Abelardo Carles, executive director-elect of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB), will assume his new duties next Monday replacing Honduran Carlos Manuel Zeron. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1305 GMT 28 Jul 84 PA]

BELIZE

AMBASSADORIAL RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH BRAZIL

FL040117 Belize City SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Jul 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level were established Monday between Belize and Brazil. Brazil's first non-resident ambassador to Belize, Mr Ovidio de Andrade Melo presented his credentials to Governor General, Dr Minita Gordon in Belmopan. The Ambassador was presented to the Governor General by Protocol Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joseph Bulwer.

COSTA RICA

ROBELO SAYS FDN WILL NOT BE ACTIVE IN COUNTRY

PA050338 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, leader of the faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, that merged with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, has assured the government that the FDN will not carry out any activities in Costa Rican territory. The Nicaraguan exile was summoned by Deputy Government Minister Enrique Chacon to warn him that the executive branch does not want the presence of members of the FDN in Costa Rica because it considers it an eminently military group. Chacon told the press that Robelo told him there is no danger of a confrontation between ARDE and the FDN operating in Costa Rica. [sentence as heard] The deputy government minister added that the Nicaraguan leader said he will remain in San Jose as a representative of the faction of ARDE that he heads. As is known, ARDE, which was originally led by Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero, and Robelo, has split into two antagonistic groups, each of which claims the name ARDE.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOYAPANGO BANK INCIDENT

Hostages Released

PA031755 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Four [as received] guerrillas who have been holding 60 persons hostage in a San Salvador suburb since yesterday have surrendered to the authorities and freed their hostages. Presidency Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, who negotiated with the rebels, explained that they surrendered to the Soyapango judicial authorities and not to the Treasury Police. Soyapango is the same of the suburb in which the incident took place. The Treasury Police surrounded the building where the guerrillas, who identified themselves as FMLN members, were located and maintained their position even after the guerrillas demanded that the troops be withdrawn.

The action began at noon (1800 GMT) yesterday when the guerrilla group's attempt to rob a Soyapango bank branch was foiled. Then, they took the persons inside the building hostage. The guerrillas killed Jose Humberto Hernandez, a 53-year-old bank guard who tried to stop them. According to Treasury Police Chief Colonel Reynaldo Golcher, the guerrillas decided to surrender after several countries, including Mexico and Colombia, refused to grant them political asylum.

Attackers FAL Members

PA032212 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1950 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Report by Raul Beltran Bonilla]

[Excerpt] After 26 hours, everything was back to normal in the case involving the hold-up of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in Soyapango.

The four attackers, identified as members of the Armed Forces of Liberation [FAL], the armed wing of the Communist Party of El Salvador, have been taken to the Mariona penitentiary, arriving there at 1340. Treasury Police Colonel Reinaldo Golcher has released some details, including the names of the attackers, who have now been turned over to the authorities. The men made preliminary statements in the presence of Soyapango judge Francisco Pacheco after turning themselves in to members of the International Red Cross this morning.

[Begin Golcher recording] These are the names of the four terrorists who have just been interned in the Mariona penitentiary: Jose Gabriel Hernandez Ayala, Juan Saul Barahona, Roque Antonion Mejia Martinez, and Pedro Garcia. All of them belong to the FAL, the armed wing of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND CHANGES, TRANSFERS DISCLOSED

PA041621 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2243 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Aug (DPA) -- Military sources have reported changes of command and transfers within the Salvadoran Armed Forces contained in the General Order of 31 July that was disclosed today. It has been reported that Colonel Roberto Rodriguez Murcia, chief of San Vicente's 5th Infantry Brigade has been transferred to the Cavalry Regiment, while Colonel Rolando Adrian Ticas, second in command at that same military outpost, has been transferred to the General Staff. Cavalry Commander Colonel Oscar Rodolfo Campos Anaya and Colonel Israel Murcia Machuca are the new commander and deputy commander of the 5th Brigade, it was reported. Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry and El Salvador's General Staff have commissioned the designing of a new operations and security system for the national railroads that will diminish train traffic risks due to guerrilla activities, a military press spokesman has reported.

REBEL GROUPS DISRUPT ELECTRICITY IN SAN SALVADOR

PA041919 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- A sector of San Salvador was without electricity today after rebel groups exploded two bombs last night damaging powerlines in a residential sector. The bombs exploded in Miramonte district in the western sector of this capital. Thus far, electricity service has not been restored in the large sector affected by the outage. Meanwhile, the guerrilla station "Radio Venceremos" reported today that it had inflicted 1,284 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Salvadoran Army in the past 50 days. According to the rebel station, the number of casualties is the result of clashes with government troops in different parts of the country.

A few days ago the FMLN announced that it was launching a "continuous offensive" and would stage a new campaign of sabotage against the national economy. Military sources said today that the Army is maintaining a strict watch on the principal highways in the country to prevent rebel attacks on transportation, above all on the routes accessing San Salvador which is currently celebrating its patron saint festivities.

FMLN REPORTS ENEMY CASUALTIES ON SEVERAL AREAS

Tejutla Army Loses

PA050340 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Here is military information. Units of the Group of Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalions of the FMLN waged intense battles yesterday, Friday, 3 August. The fighting took place in the area of Tejutla, in Chalatenango Department. The battles began at 0600 when our revolutionary forces [words indistinct] of the 4th Infantry Brigade. The battles lasted all morning in the Cantons of (Los Hernandez), (Los Bancos), and (Los Alvarados) in the jurisdication of Tejutla. Reports from the combat zone indicate that at the time this information was issued our fighters had so far inflicted eight casualties on the enemy. These included a lieutenant of the puppet Army.

59 Listed in Monazan

PA031909 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] At the end of the enemy operation in Morazan, guerrilla units bade the dictatorship battalions farewell, causing them more casualties. On Monday in Hondable, Corinto jurisdication, guerrilla units opened fire on the enemy as they crossed Torola River. Seven soldiers were swept away by the river in their canoe, while we caused them six more casualties on land. In other words, 13 enemy casualties resulted from the attack in the Hondable zone. Meanwhile, at 1400 FMLN units attacked enemy troops that were withdrawing from our territory in Cerro El Tablon. [Words indistinct] casualties to the dictatorship. In the Torola River region, we were informed that a mine was exploded in the path of enemy troops in Cerro Negro, which resulted in the further destruction of enemy ranks.

Without achieving any military objective, only the destruction of its own forces, the operation against Morazan ended when the enemy forces withdrew with their dead and injured. The genocidal troops destroyed zones of manzanas of corn belonging to the civilian population, which is the sector that directly receives the criminal actions of Domingo Monterrosa. During the campaign in Ocotepeque, the dictatorship battalions murdered several peasants. It has been reported that in Volcancillo the Arce Battalion, the [word indistinct] battalion stole all of the chickens and pigs in the town. The pigs were given to the group's officers trained in Honduras. This is how another useless operation in Morazan has ended, with the dictatorship suffering 59 casualties.

FMLN DISCUSSES WILLINGNESS FOR DIALOGUE, PEACE

PA051621 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas expressed [words indistinct] his concern over finding a solution to the conflict [words indistinct] violence as a solution for the problems.

The FMLN has been making proposals aimed at a dialogue and negotiations to end the conflict. We hereby express our willingness [words indistinct], but the people's enemies answer every proposal and appeal for peace by stepping up war.

Through the Duartist puppet regime, the Ronald Reagan administration has not shown any concern for a political solution. It has shown it is interested in fostering war because it is only interested in a military solution. In the past few days, we have seen how the U.S. Government [word indistinct] the mobilization of military forces to the Central American region. After a carrier and a warship arrived at Honduras' and Nicaragua's Atlantic coast and the Salvadoran coast, U.S. official Fred Ikle announced that more fighter planes are to be sent. Today, a battleship and other war vessels are heading for the coasts of Central America and Panama. This is just another act of provocation and imperialist military arrogance.

In our country's interior, Duarte and the puppet Army's high command desperately try to intensify their war against the people by stepping up massive, indiscriminate bombings against the civilian population, increasing repression in the cities and rural areas, and sowing terror among the population through searches and persecution. We are winning the war, but we are not interested in making war. We want to cooperate for peace. We are willing to hold a dialogue [words indistinct]. The Reagan administration and the Duarte government must put that stance aside because it is not the way. They must abandon the military solution and take serious, responsible steps toward peace. We are ready.

Because we have chosen peace and seek freedom, arms will accompany us. We Salvadorans will solve El Salvador's conflicts. War is the gringos' policy, while peace is our people's aspiration.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DENIES KIDNAPPING OF CAN LEADERS

PA052144 Rome IPS in Spanish 0128 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Aug (IPS) -- Military spokesmen today denied the alleged kidnapping of two rightist political leaders in a border town near Mexico, in the Department of Huehuetenango. Military sources in Huehuetenango reported that Sebastian Mateo and Domingo Bartolo, militants of the Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN) presented themselves voluntarily to an Army detachment to clarify their situation and to demonstrate that they are not "collaborating with subversives."

The military spokesmen said that the two individuals were released and denied that heavily armed men in civilian clothes had intercepted them, as reported by CAN on 1 August. In a press communique dated 1 August, CAN noted that on 31 July the two political leaders were summonned by the mayor of San Miguel Acatan, on the border region, and that they presented themselves at the scheduled time.

However, they were not received by the mayor and therefore decided to return to their homes in Santa Eulalia. They were intercepted on the way by several men in civilian clothes who took them to an unknown place. CAN described the incident as a flagrant violation of human rights. In a coalition with the rightist National Liberation Movement CAN received the largest number of seats at the Constituent Assembly in the 1 July elections.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION CRITICIZED

PA030627 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The ugly incidents that took place during the ceremony in which the Constituent Assembly was installed at the congressional palace yesterday left a bitter taste in the mouths of the Guatemalan people. The swearing in of the leaders who will pereside over that organization, which took place before General Oscar Mejia Victores, the head of state, delivered his speech, was marred by direct attacks, veiled insults, and other outrageous acts, witnessed by the entire Guatemalan population either on television or the radio.

There were some deputies who talked about a lack of democracy and political pluralism just because they were not selected to be among the leaders. There were others who leveled the harshest possible accusations at General Romeo Lucas Garcia's government and at the parties that supported him, including the Revolutionary Party. It is unfortunate that they did not make these charges at the time.

The session lacked the proper solemnity, if we consider that there were many points of disagreement, practically in the presence of the diplomatic corps, the ambassadors or heads of the diplomatic missions from the world's various nations. One of these disagreeable incidents took place a few minutes after the Assembly members had been sworn in before our national emblem, when Revolutionary Party Deputy Rafael Tellez Garcia entered the building with the intention of being sworn in separately. The leaders, however, led by Christian Democrat Alfonso Cabrera, did not permit it. All of this happened because the deputy-elect from Solola arrived late.

Another unusual incident took place when a deputy-elect from Quiche, supported by the Nationalist United Front, FUN, could not be sworn in because his own party revealed to the authorities that he did not know how to read; that is, that he is illiterate. This means that the only seat won by FUN in the 1 July elections will now be declared vacant.

In general, the installation of the National Constituent Assembly was characterized by an atmosphere of tension, particularly during the election of the Assembly leaders. Before the election, the deputies from the Revolutionary Party and the Reformist National Party left the premises, feeling that the election procedure was totally undemocratic.

Another disagreeable experience for the people was to confirm that many old faces returned to the parliament. They were responsible, to a great extent, for the great chaos of the recent past and for the tragedy that still affects our people.

The spectacle became even more disagreeable when it became evident that the boasts of political pluralism were only cheap demagoguery. The truth is that the big political groups imposed their will on the minority groups, excluding them from the leadership. For the small groups to have shown a thirst for power is one thing; but to leave them without representation among the leaders is the first big slip by those who think themselves the mighty ones in our national politics, at a moment at which everyone is talking about a democratic opening and a return to constitutional order.

In any event, as was noted by the head of state in his speech yesterday before the National Constituent Assembly, the mere promulgation of a new constitution will not remedy all of the ailments that are affecting the Guatemalan people. The people know that the traditional groups will continue to rule Guatemala. The much bragged about democracy is a utopian dream. In the 1 July elections, the people won by turning in null or blank ballots or by abstaining altogether. This was the most frank expression possible of their rejection of economic chaos, hypocrisy and demagoguery.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT VIEWS NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

PA031859 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Foreign Secretariat Information and Press Directorate communique issued in Tegucigalpa, dated 1 August]

[Text] The Honduran Government today presented a document to the U.S. Government with the Honduran viewpoints for starting negotiations for closer and mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation in the economic, social, technical, and security sectors. This will contribute to strenthening and defending democratic government in Honduras.

FLORES ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., COMMISSION

PA040300 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The National Security Council announced yesterday that a high-level commission has been created to analyze and discuss bilateral relations with the United States. Carlos Flores, secretary of the presidential office, has explained that the revision of relations with the United States includes not only military aspects but economic cooperation, as well.

Ssecretary Flores also said that the training of Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras will depend primarily on the country's willingness to solve the border problem. Here is Flores' statement for reporters, recorded by newsman Danilo Antunez:

[Begin recording, in progress] [Flores] ...discuss and analyze the document that the Honduran Government presented to the U.S. Government, through U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Dimitri Negroponte.

As I'm sure you remember, it has been reported that a commission created by the National Security Council was drafting this document, this proposal. The document has now been delivered to the U.S. ambassador, and this topic was discussed in today's meeting.

[Unidentified reporter] Would you please give us some details of the conditions set forth by Honduras on revising the U.S.-Honduran military agreement?

[Flores] You will have to forgive me, but, when a document has been drafted and the specific purpose of entering into analysis and discussion is to reach agreement, it is impossible to discuss the document's details in public.

Generally speaking, I can tell you that it touches upon several fields: economic cooperation, Honduras' political relations with the United States, and factors that have some social impact on Honduras' and the region's democracy.

[Reporter] When is this revision of the U.S.-Honduran agreement expected to be signed?

[Flores] I have the impression that some think the agreement is of a military nature and has only to do with internal security, and this is not true. The document involves various aspects, including politics, economic cooperation and assistance, social projects, and the interrelationships among these various areas.

This opens the doors to U.S.-Honduran analysis of the various problems included in the document.

So, the tools to be used in implementing the document's contents will necessarily be equally varied, that is to say, not everything must be included in an agreement. There can be various implementation procedures for the various topics included in such a document. This is our view of the document. We are going to create a high-level discussion and analysis commission with the United States to consider the document that we have presented.

[Reporter] Does this revision of the U.S.-Honduran military agreement include a reduction in the number of Salvadoran soldiers being trained in Honduras?

[Flores] I must reiterate that one of the topics discussed in the document involves military and security affairs and the Honduran-U.S. relationship in this specific field. One of the topics to be discussed is Honduras' cooperation with and support for democracy throughout Central America and the hemisphere. I have already mentioned that we cannot discuss a specific topic in the document here, because it is yet to be negotiated. We will report later on the results of these negotiations.

[Reporter] Can we say, then, that Honduran-U.S. relations are about to enter a new stage?

[Flores] I prefer to speak of a strengthening in relations with the United States. To the extent that we examine the core of the problems and achieve greater understanding of the need of countries and peoples to strengthen the democratic system of life and government, relations between our countries will be expressed in understanding, assessment, and a positive conclusion to these proposals.

[Reporter] What has happened to the economic aid proposed by the Kissinger commission?

[Flores] The Kissinger commission made a general statement on the importance of the Central American region, in terms of aspects of democracy and relations with the United States. The U.S. executive branch presented this as a request for more funds from the U.S. legislature. I understand that this proposal for additional economic support for the Central American region is currently being considered by the U.S. Congress. Of course, a portion of this support has been earmarked for Honduras.

Now then, I don't think that the issue is how much Honduras is asking. We would rather view the problem from a dignified perspective. What we ask is a profound understanding of Central America's problems and a positive attitude toward the efforts to solve these problems.

[Reporter] What has the U.S. position on Honduras' determination to revise bilateral relations been?

[Flores] I believe that there is a willingness on the part of the United States. This is a good opportunity to consider the scope of the problem and to make decisions. We have insisted that, although long-term solutions must be considered, what we need at the moment are short-term, immediate solutions to the various problems we have in Central America.

One of these problems is the integrated consolidation of our democratic system of life and government. This consolidation requires economic and social resources and measures to consolidate our political democracy.

[Reporter] A few moments ago, Central Executive Council President Romualdo Bueso Penalba said that the Liberal Party opposes the further training of Salvadoran troops in Honduras, and added that the purpose of revising the agreement is to put an end to this training.

As a Liberal Party leader yourself, what is your opinion of Penalba's statement?

[Flores] I would say that our basic and foremost objective should be the training and professionalization of the Honduran Army. As for Honduras' possible assistance to other countries in the region, this is subject to the discussion and analysis of the document that we have presented. I would like to make an additional remark: We have said again and again that El Salvador has our unconditional political and moral support, because we favor that country's democratization process. The Salvadoran Government is the result of free, honest elections. But our assistance and cooperation depend primarily upon El Salvador's political willingness to resolve the border issue. In other words, there is a relationship between the two aspects -- our willingness to help El Salvador consolidate its democratic system has a direct relationship to El Salvador's willingness to solve the border problem.

[Reporter] Does this mean that if the Salvadoran Government does not put its avowed willingness to solve the border problem into practice, the training of Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras will be suspended?

[Flores] I would not like to jump to any conclusions. I would only like to say this clearly: We require a prompt resolution of the border problem, and this solution is directly linked to Honduras' possible assistance to El Salvador, a nation we admire. We admit that the government took an important step when elections were held a few months ago in the consolidation of its democratic structure. Thank you very much. [end recording]

SANDINIST TROOPS WOUND HONDURAN IN BORDER ATTACK

PA040450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0335 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Foreign Secretariat reported this afternoon that a Honduran peasant woman was wounded in her right arm during an attack by Sandinist People's Army troops on Honduran border posts on Wednesday. The foreign Secretariat added in a communique that the wounded woman has been admitted to a hospital in Choluteca Department, near the Nicaraguan border. According to the official communique, the Sandinists attacked the Honduran border posts at Palo Verde and Vado Ancho. The communique also said that the Honduran soldiers were forced to return fire. The Honduran Foreign Secretarieat reported that peasant Alba Amparo Mendez Gutierrez was hit by fire from an automatic rifle. In addition, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat indicated that it rejects a protest note from the Managua government over alleged attacks by Honduran troops on El Palito and Santo Tomas de Nance. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat's note stressed that the Nicaraguan Government and Army must cease their bellicose actions against the people and territory of Honduras.

CONGRESS APPROVES SALVADORAN REFUGEE RELOCATION

PA041904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 4 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Congress approved the transfer of thousands of Salvadoran refugees from the western border zones to the Honduran northern coast. Honduras currently has almost 15,000 Salvadoran refugees in its territory.

The relocation of the Salvadoran refugees, outlined a year ago by the executive branch and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has resulted in strong public controversy. The inhabitants of Olanchito, a valley in northern Yoro Department where the Salvadorans are to be taken, are opposed to their relocation there. The refugees themselves, some Catholic and Protestant agencies, as well as international organizations that aid the refugees are opposed to the relocation. However, the government points out that the refugee camps located in the western departments that border with the Salvadoran towns of (Lempira) and Ocotepeque "serve as a refuge and resting place for the Salvadoran guerrillas." The government thesis has been justified by the armed clashes between Honduran troops and Salvadoran guerrillas coming from their own strongholds in El Salvador and the refugee camps in Honduras. Because of this, Congress has decided on the relocation to the valley of Olanchito, but has said that no more than 5,000 refugees should be sent to the area.

EDGARDO PAZ BARNICA PAYS VISIT TO JAPAN

For Japanese media reportage on Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edgardo Paz Barnica's visit to Japan, see the Japan section of the 3 August Asia & Pacific Daily Report and subsequent issues.

NICARAGUA

D. ORTEGA DENIES SUMMIT WITH REAGAN DISCUSSED

FL031200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0248 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has emphatically denied that agreement for a Reagan-Ortega meeting was reached during the recently completed talks in Manzanillo, Mexico. In a brief exclusive NOTIMEX interview, the Sandinist leader said that the report which originated in the United States had surprised him because, in the conversations between the representatives of the United States and Nicaragua, which ended yesterday in Mexico, the subject was not brought up. Nevertheless, he said, we are perfectly willing to carry out such a meeting or another meeting at any level with the U.S.Administration if this will lead us to a political solution of the Central American problem. With regard to the content of the Manzanillo conversations, Ortega said that to favor the progress made at these meetings he preferred not to comment publicly on the matters discussed. In response to a NOTIMEX question on the ratification of the San Jose oil agreement, the Sandinist leader replied that he is confident that Mexico and Venezuela will ratify the agreement because of the dramatic, real situation: The governments of these two friendly nations know that Central America does not produce any oil and that its present economic situation is very delicate.

BORGE ON POSSIBLE DIRECT U.S. INVASION

PA042016 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Our unceasing search for peace is constantly obstructed by the United States and the right-wing forces inside Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge said last night, during the closing ceremony of the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Fifth International Solidarity Meeting. Tomas added that right-wing sectors have been unable to form a political platform that has credibility and is attractive to the people, thus losing ground in the electoral process. He added that until now all of their speeches have focused on criticizing the limitations that the war has imposed on the revolution.

When the right-wing parties look at the past, they find that [words indistinct], adding that they are now paying for the sins of the past such as having mortgaged Nicaragua's sovereignty through pacts and political schemes, or the sin of kneeling before the Americans to pray for intervention. Tomas went on to warn of the possibility of a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua before the 4 November elections.

[Begin Borge recording] In the past few weeks, the United States, in its capacity as leader of the counterrevolutionary forces, obtained an important objective: The military unity under a single command of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance. The merger was announced in Panama City.

At the same time, Dr Cruz arrived in Nicaragua. He demanded that we talk with the chieftains of horror and death [words indistinct], who Sandino -- with implacable justice -- labeled "treacherous dogs" and for whom Mr Cruz offered to serve as middleman. On the very day that the counterrevolutionary forces agreed to a merger their leaders offered their unconditional support to Cruz' presidential candidacy. No matter what our judgment of such developments may be it is a fact that the counterrevolution and Dr Cruz support each other and are in open solidarity with each other.

Dr Cruz did not come to Nicaragua to participate in the elections; he came to prevent them. He is not a presidential candidate, not only for legal reasons but also because he is a spokesman for Eden Pastora, Adolfo Calero, Alfonso Robelo, and Mr Ronald Reagan himself. [crowd laughs] This certainly did not rhyme, but it is in harmony with the truth. Therefore, we publicly expose our suspicion by first giving you the background for the following conclusion, which as defenders of peace who are in solidarity with Nicaragua, concerns you: The Reagan administration may decide to invade Nicaragua before the elections. [crowd rumbles] The Reagan administration saw that the voter registration process went well. It has little reason to believe that its Nicaraguan allies will obtain favorable results through the elections or that the elections will collapse as a result of absentionism on the part of the Nicaraguan people, as they might have deluded themselves into believing at some point in time.

Therefore, the danger that the United States will choose the military option is greater now. It began at the beginning of the year, but it can become a direct invasion of U.S. military troops into Nicaragua. The very way in which the developments I cited before have taken place open the possibility that [words indistinct] a direct military aggression against the Nicaraguan revolution is being planned. [end recording]

On U.S. Base Commitment

PA041846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 4 Aug (AFP) -- Nicaragua is in favor of signing a commitment with the United States so that they "never" install foreign military bases here or conduct joint military maneuvers, Interior Minister Tomas Borge stated here today. Nevertheless, Borge warned about the possibility of the intervention of U.S. troops before the national elections scheduled for 4 November. Borge also denied the existence of Soviet bases in Nicaragua, reiterating that the Sandinist government is disposed to signing a commitment so that they "never" install foreign military bases here or conduct joint military maneuvers, "provided that the neighboring countries adhere to that same policy."

ARDE'S ROBELO SAYS AIRPORT BEING BUILT FOR MIG'S

PA042307 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Alfonso Robelo Callejas, political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has stated that the United States could bomb all Nicaraguan airports if the Sandinist junta receives Soviet MIGs. In an interview published today in the Spanish newspaper LA VANGUARDIA, Robelo indicated that the United States would not sit idly by. Instead it would send in Marines if MIG's were to arrive in Nicaragua. Robelo believes the MIG's will be installed in the airport of Punta Huete, opposite Managua Lake. Cubans and Soviets have been working 24 hours a day on its construction. The presence of MIG's would be very important, because Honduras' air power superiority in the region compensates for the big military power represented by the Sandinist ground troops. The Hondurans have always feared the presence of MIG's in Nicaragua because they would eliminate its advantage in the air, the Nicaraguan politican said. Robelo said that Moscow, Havana, and Managua want to involve Ronald Reagan in an embarrasing situation and to make the MIG's an election issue, adding that this could be dangerous.

Ortega on MIG Acquisition

PA051451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Report by Claudia Chamorro]

[Excerpt] The presence of Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the FSLN's presidential candidate, in El Viejo, the banana-producing areas, and the Subtiava housing district elicited large crowds. Accompanied by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, Ortega Saavedra, candidate for president of the National Assembly, talked directly with the residents of El Viejo Municipality. After placing a floral wreath in front of Commander German Pomares Ordonez' mausoleum, he addressed the local people who, blowing their car horns and applauding, welcomed him and (?reiterated their decision) to continue supporting the Sandinist vanguard. In his speech delivered at the local part, Commander Ortega Saavedra read a report in which counterrevolutionary Alfonso Robelo allegedly charged that Nicaragua will buy MIG's adding that if this were done the United States might bomb Nicaragua's airports. Here is Commander Ortega Saavedra's comment on that dispatch:

[Begin Ortega recording] We are mentioning this dispatch because it is no coincidence that Robelo is speaking in this manner. He was instructed to say this, which is exactly what the U.S. President has already said. This is exactly what Mr Paul Gorman has been saying for the last 2 days to justify the aggressive policy against Nicaragua. We have constructors everywhere in Nicaragua. [words indistinct] the constructions underway in Nicaragua: roads, and airports, we are also fixing many airports. We are doing this with mostly Nicaraguan builders. This is no secret. Now, Mr Robelo has made his statement in an effort (?to justify) an eventual U.S. bombing of Nicaragua's airports.

They are trying to frighten us so that we will not obtain the air defense needed by this country, which is being invaded and attacked. We have clearly said before that Nicaragua is entitled to supply itself with planes [words indistinct] defense. We will not surrender this right even if the United States threatens us with the bombing of our airports. We will not surrender this right even if the United States begins bombing us. We will continue to defend this right. [end recording]

D. ORTEGA DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, DIALOGUE

PA031950 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra interview on the "Direct Line" program at the Radio Sandino studios -- live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Companero Gustavo Intel from Radio Segovia would like to ask Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega a question.

[Moderator] Companero Gustavo Intel from Radio Segovia would like to ask Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega a question.

[Intel] I would like to ask two questions: What is the political importance of the fact that Region 1, Las Segovias, one of those most affected by the counterrevolutionary actions, has turned out to be the vanguard in the voter registration drive? What is the fundamental focus of the FSLN's government program?

[Ortega] The fact that Region 1 is among the regions occupying first place in this great registration task says a lot. We pointed this out at the end of registration. We emphasized Region 1 and Region 6 because these are regions that are directly affected by the actions of the counterrevolutionary and mercenary forces and it could be expected that the registration process would be affected. It could even be logically expected that the goals would not be fulfilled there. Everyone would understand if the goals were not fulfilled in those regions, especially in the departments that are on the border with Honduras from where the mercenary forces operate. Therefore, we have achieved a double victory in those regions. The fact that we have carried out a registration process is a blow to the military actions carried out by the mercenary forces in those regions. It is not only a political but also a military blow against their actions. We must also mention other areas, Special Zone 1 and Special Zone 3, which have been affected by the activities of the mercenary forces and where we were able to advance in registration goals.

Regarding the FSLN program, I would concisely state that the FSLN proposes points that deal with the aspirations and needs of the working people, the poor, the exploited, and those who were abandoned and exploited in the past. The FSLN program is essentially directed at those sectors in order to raise their standard of living. It is a program that logcally places the workers and peasants in first place. We believe they are the essential driving force of Nicaraguan society. They enable the Nicaraguan people to have the energy and the essential resources to develop. Who produces this energy? Essentially, the workers and peasants. Therefore, the FSLN program must first be directed at replying to the fundamental and essential needs of those sectors.

[Moderator] We have a question from newsman Alan Tefel.

[Tefel] Commander Daniel: Opposition circles have been insisting on a national dialogue. The FSLN has established its position, particularly on the point dealing with a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries. You do not accept such a dialogue. Nevertheless, would you be willing to begin a dialogue with them on other points included in the nine points [of the Democratic Coordinating Board]? Would the FSLN support an extension of the electoral timetable calendar to give Dr Cruz and the opposition parties that comprise his bloc an opportunity to register and participate in the 4 November elections?

[Ortega] We have been sufficiently flexible in this regard. I don't think more flexibility can be asked of a country that is under attack and that is holding elections. We must point out the superficial way that Mr Cruz has assumed his position on the possibility of participating in the electoral process. Why? Because first of all he announced upon his arrival that he was coming for a specific number of days. I don't think this is a responsible way to act. This is not respectful of the Nicaraguan people. I don't view this as a gesture of respect towards the people who like him and are identified with his position. I think it is a totally irresponsible attitude. In such a decisive and important moment in the Nicaraguan people's history, he appears, says he is here for a few days, and then says that he is going abroad to meet with leaders of mercenary and counterrevolutionary groups that are killing the Nicaraguan people. This is not a serious and responsible attitude. In fact, it is to become an element that is consciously or unconsciously one more instrument in the policy of aggression against Nicaragua. That is why we have said that Mr Cruz comes to act like a CIA agent. He is showing this with his attitudes. It is not we who are saying this; he is showing this with his attitude.

I have already explained that if some political party or group of parties defends 9, 10, 20, 50 or whatever number of points they want and if those points even include the reestablishment of the Somozist National Guard, then let them present this in their platform. Let them present it to the people as a point to be defended in their platform against the FSLN, against the FSLN's platform. This electoral struggle is one involving platforms. We have insisted on this. We are not selling figures here. We are not selling individuals to the people. The people are sufficiently mature and developed so as not to swallow such a thing. What must we show the people? We must show platforms to the people because they will be able to discern and choose the platform they believe is best. If these political groups include those nine points in their platform, that is up to them. If they want to include more points, that is up to them. If they win because the people support those points, then they can implement the number of points they wish.

[Moderator] Companera Lourdes Ruiz of Linda Vista has a question.

[Ruiz] I have two questions: Do you think the current position of the Social Christian Party [PSC] is in line with that of Christian democracy at the international level? What is the status of the talks with the United States? Reagan and the Republicans continue to ask for an additional $28 million for the war against Nicaragua.

[Ortega] Regarding the PSC, we understand that it is part of international Christian democracy. We should remember this because many times this party tends to accuse the Sandinist Front of bringing foreign and exotic ideas that are not characteristic of our nationality and social reality. This party is part of international Christian democracy that groups the Latin American and European Christian democratic parties. We must point out that ideas and philosophy have no physical barriers or borders. What exists is a confrontation of ideas on how to change reality. The PSC has its own views that are identified with sectors of international Christian democracy. There are various sectors. For example, there are Christian democratic parties in Europe that are critical of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process but that respect it at the same time. They are critical but they maintain a respectful position and cooperate with the Nicaraguan Government.

However, there are other Christian democratic parties that yield to U.S. pressures and maintain positions that make them accomplices of U.S. policy in Central America. Therefore, there are variations.

Regarding the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks, in recent days we reported the meeting in Manzanillo, Mexico. It was a new meeting with U.S. representatives. It is true that alongside these meetings the U.S. Government has continued its efforts to maintain military operations against the Nicaraguan people and to obtain more funds, not directly from the U.S. Congress and Senate but by resorting to other tricks. For example, a group of U.S. organizations and millionaires have appeared with a large sum of money for these mercenary forces. This is a way to evade the U.S. Congress position since it opposes the criminal operations against the Nicaraguan people. There have also been very strong statements by the U.S. President against Nicaragua. He has turned Nicaragua into an issue in his electoral campaign. In each state that he visits during his electoral campaign, he attacks Nicaragua. Recently, he called us thugs [matones]. It is incredible that a big guy with a stick is hitting a small guy who doesn't have a stick. They have the stick of nuclear weapons and of their military might. We are a small country that does not have the stick of nuclear weapons or military might. They are hitting the small guy and, in addition, they are saying that the small guy is a thug. This is the situation; however, there are also talks.

We want to be careful with regard to the talks. We have wanted to participate in them with the greatest responsibility because we really want a political solution to these problems through dialogue. We want an end to the war and an end to aggression. We do not want more sacrifices for the Nicaraguan people. The sacrifice is being imposed from abroad with that criminal policy. That is why we are sitting down and talking with the United States. We do not want to give details about the talks in order not to affect this process.

[Moderator] Efrain Payan of Managua has the following question for the FSLN candidate and coordinator of the government junta.

[Payan] I would like your comment on something that concerns me. For 50 years, we have suffered from Somozist misinformation with regard to the concept of communism. They said that communism is the worst thing that exists in the world. The rightist parties in Nicaragua and abroad have said that they want elections. However, now that [words indistinct] and they see the big support that the Sandinist party has, they have begun to spread some defeatist rumors. They say that the FSLN will win, that when this happens communism will fully come to Nicaragua, and that no will be safe from this. In other words, we will be stuck with it forever. How true is this brother?

[Ortega] I would like to make some comments on this point. In the history of humankind, there have always been slanderous campaigns against everything that deals with thought that is progressive, that brings development, that means change.

They have tried to link the word communism with something bad, terrible, and harmful in order to scare the Nicaraguan people. [Words indistinct] saying that the FSLN will eliminate private property, for example. They manipulate this. They say that since the FSLN is a communist movement, has communist ideas, has Marxist ideas, and has this or that idea, it will eliminate private property. They deny reality. The FSLN has not come to eliminate property in this country. Instead, it has come to see how it can give property to those who do not have property in this country and to reduce the property of those who seized the property of the Nicaraguans in this country. That is very different.

Of course, the wealthy and the capitalists did not want this kind of revolution that comes to do justice, to triumph.

They must launch this type of campaign trying to use their distorted view of communist thought. They want to present it as something monstrous. They want to present Marx as a monster when he was a creator who really came to create a doctrine that benefits the workers and the peasants, those who have nothing. Now, after messing things up, these people want to deceitfully -- you can't describe it any other way -- they want to appear as if they are concerned about the poor and humble people. They say that communism is coming with Sandinism and that it will take everything away from you. Initially, this caused problems because there were simple peasants who heard this and thought that the revolution was going to take their cows, their small plots of land. But what has occured? These 5 years of revolution have shown that revolutions are not carried out to take things away from the poor. The revolutions are carried out by the poor and they must benefit the poor. The rich and the exploiters are the ones who do not want the revolutions.

Denounces Cruz Group Actions

PA050435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0351 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Report from Leon by Noel Fuentes]

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, has denounced the action of a small group accompanying Arturo Cruz, candidate of the Sacasa Coordinating Board, which today in Matagalpa stoned a demonstration of mothers of heroes and martyrs who were protesting the presence of that group. Commander Ortega denounced this during remarks to the people of the Subtiava neighborhood during his walk through the streets of Leon. Let us hear Commander Ortega referring to the action of Arturo Cruz' small group and the fact that the parties that do not register by midnight today will be excluded from the electoral contest.

[Begin Ortega recording] Those not registered will be unable to carry out that (?type) of activity. They will practically be (?acting) outside the law. The registration period ends today, 4 August at 2400. Therefore, after 2400 a party that is not registered cannot carry out political activities. Those that are registered can undertake any political activity. We have made an effort, we are making efforts despite the aggression, so that this electoral process will be very dynamic and energetic but also to avoid confrontation and violent situations. We have been careful in this regard. The Sandinist militants, the Sandinist people, the people who support the Sandinist Front have been careful and respectful.

However, our enemies, who have launched their fifth column here through Mr Arturo Cruz, held a political event in a theater today. They could hold such an event today even though they were not registered since the deadline expires at 2400. They held this polticial event in a theater in Matagalpa and other departments. A march of mothers of heroes and martyrs passed by. These mothers also have a right to demonstrate and to express what they feel. The people accompanying Mr Cruz who were at the doors of the theater did not like this. What did they do? They attacked the mothers. They threw stones at them. Ten mothers of heroes and martyrs were injured. The revolution cannot tolerate this. The revolution cannot permit this because these are provocations. This shows a total lack of respect for the Nicaraguan people's feelings.

Instead of fighting argument with argument, they used violence to fight the words of the mothers of heroes and martyrs marching by. They attacked them because in the face of the attitude of the mothers there were no possible arguments, words, or political considerations. They lost their heads, and they began to attack the mothers. We said this cannot be tolerated in this country. This cannot be permitted in this country. It is one thing in this electoral effort in which everyone has the chance to civically express themselves, and it is another to confront the Sandinist people. The Sandinist people will not permit attacks on them. [end recording]

REPORTAGE AN EXTENSION OF CANDIDATE REGISTRATION

PA052337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2228 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega, who is also the presidential candidate of the FSLN, today stated that if opposition presidential hopeful Arturo Cruz wants to talk with him he "has to register" first. Ortega, who is campaigning in western Nicaragua today, insisted that the opposition candidate's status "is illegal so long as he has not registered."

Cruz, who is leading an indoor opposition meeting today in the western city of Chinandega, was nominated for the presidency -- though not officially registered yet -- by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, composed of the Social Democratic Party, the Social Christian Party, and the Constitutional Liberal Party. Two union federations and a businessmen's organization are also members of the CDN.

Few hours remain before the 24-hour extension that the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] granted the opposition to register its candidates expires, and the CDN has yet to show up with its candidate lists. This was the first time that Ortega had noted Cruz' challenge to take part in a debate to be broadcast over radio and television on the national dialogue in which counterrevolutionaries would reportedly also take part.

Cruz said that it is "necessary" to discuss publicly with Ortega the charges that the latter has made against him that he is a CIA "agent."

Ortega said: "If Cruz wants a dialogue, the first thing he has to do is act like a Nicaraguan and not like a CIA agent, because if that is the case we might as well continue our dialogue with the United States."

"Why talk with the dog if we are already talking with the master?" Ortega added. The FSLN candidate also indicated that although an extension has been granted for the presentation of candidates before the CSE, "the CDN has not done so, and Cruz' status is still illegal." Ortega said that if the parties supporting Cruz registered he "would consult the Nicaraguan people on the terms for a dialogue."

Then, addressing the Sandinist activitists before whom he was speaking, Ortega asked: "Do you prefer the debate to take place inside a radio or television studio or in an open plaza before the people?" The crowd responded that the debate should be held in a public plaza.

CDN Will Not Register

PA060400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0332 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua's opposition tonight decided not to register candidates in the upcoming elections because there are still not "sufficient guarantees" ensuring that the elections will take place amid a climate of public freedom, political sources have reported.

The Ramiro Sacasa Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] of which three opposition parties are members, reached the decision after a 4-hour meeting in Managua. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal [CSE] had extended its deadline for the presentation of candidates lists for the 4 November election until midnight tonight. The opposition coalition considered the electoral officers' decision to extend the deadline another 24 hours "unimportant and irrelevant" because it does not satisfy the CDN's suggestion that the FSLN take ample time to answer the opposition's proposal for dialogue and to discuss the nine points they had proposed. It was reported that in the next few hours the CDN will submit a letter to the CSE advising that organization of its decision.

PSD Leader on Extension, Dialogue

PA051526 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and president of the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board, has reiterated the stance held by the right-wing parties and their candidate, Arturo Cruz, in favor of holding a dialogue with the Somozist counter revolutioniaries.

After learning that the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] has extended the registration period for candidates for another 24 hours, Rivas Leiva said that this decision is favorable as long as the FSLN answers the nine points proposed by the Coordinating Board. If this is not done, he said, there is no point in announcing an extension of the registration period. Then, he made a very close connection between the CSE's functions and the FSLN, indicating that these two organizations are really the same.

According to R vas Leiva, a national dialogue is needed to achieve peace and this dialogue must be held in the presence of international observers, either from the Contadora Group or the OAS. Insisting on the need for a dialogue with the counterrevolutionary leaders, the PSD leader added that there is neither intrasigence nor abstentionism on the part of either his party or the Coordinating Board. The only thing they want, he explained, is a national reconciliation that includes the rebellious group within the church hierarchy so that there can be favorable conditions for the elections.

BORGE LINKS ELECTIONS, CDN'S POLITICAL FUTURE

PA041837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 4 Aug (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge warned today that the abstentionism by the opposition Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] in the upcoming November elections "precludes it from all political possibilities in the future."

"This means that it will not have access to anything, not to propaganda or political participation, and its political space will be occupied by other parties," said the leader during the closing of the Christian solidarity event.

Borge accused the U.S. Administration of having "ordered" the abstentionism of the parties of the Democratic Coordinating Board and said that Arturo Cruz, the presidential candidate of that board, did not come to Nicaragua to participate in the elections, but to "prevent the electoral process."

Borge added that in Nicaragua "there will be total liberty for the electoral process, but without liberty to destroy the revolution," alluding to the opposition's requests for the state of emergency to be totally lifted. The state of emergency has existed for 2 years.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA040406 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Socialist Party vice presidential candidate Adolfo Evertsz " tatement" in Managua on 2 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] The leaders of the Popular Social Christian Party, the FSLN, the MAP [Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement], the Democratic Conservative Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party met last night from 1800 to about 2130.

They met with Companero Bayardo Arce, representing the FSLN, to discuss some aspects of the electoral law and measures that should be implemented, considering the country's general situation, so that the people and political parties may feel confident about participation in the elections.

Some of the measures that we discusssed and that we will submit to the State Council are the right of habeas corpus, which is of special importance in the present state of emergency, and Article 32, which involves workers' rights.

Article 50, which deals with the right of habeas corpus, does not include the people who are involved in counterrevolutionary activities. We also discussed Decree 512, which deals with information on economic matters, on which there is a prohibition; we will ask the State Council to lift the prohibition so that the news media can report on the country's economic activities.

The political party leaders will also ask that the citizens' rights are restored before the elections. In addition, the political parties have requested that a member of their parties be appointed to the vote-receiving board, to give the elections more credibility and control. The National Assembly of Political Parties will choose him from one of our parties. The FSLN will not be eligible, as it already has a board member. We also agreed that the electoral law needs to be amended to give the candidates more guarantees during the electoral campaign, free of reprisals that can affect their belongings or their jobs. We discussed the parties' alliances and the 9 million cordobas that each party should receive, as established by the law. Nothing has yet been decided on this. The companeros from the MAP have asked for authorization to publish a newspaper. We will submit this to the State Council. Today's meeting was very positive. The political party leaders will sign four important documents on Saturday. The first will refer to ways of improving the country's political situation and attitudes toward the electoral process, the second document will be addressed to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and will be signed by all seven parties, asking for more tolerant measures and for a restoration of the MAP's rights, so that it can join the State Council, the third document is for President Reagan and the U.S. Congress.

This document asks them to stop the aid to the counterrevolutionaries and to leave the Nicaraguans alone to solve their own problems; the fourth document will be addressed to all of the country's political party members and sympathizers, asking them to participate in the elections, to respect the country's laws and to prevent problems that can cause additional unrest.

PSC CANDIDATE FLETES DENIES RIFT WITHIN CDN

PA031626 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Aug 84 p 12

[Excerpts] Vice presidential candidate Adan Fletes Valle said today that the Sandinist government is interested in making the people believe that the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, is divided; however, the truth is that the real Nicaraguan opposition remains more united than ever today. Fletes told LA PRENSA that the official media has orchestrated a campaign to give the impression that there are divisions among the parties forming the CDN on whether they should participate or not in the 4 November elections.

The Social Christian Party, PSC, leader added that last Thursday the FSLN insisted in demanding the signing of a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan as a precondition for beginning serious talks with the opposition political parties which have considered the current electoral guarantees insufficient.

Adan Fletes added: "The unanimous CDN position is to not register candidates as long as the FSLN does not respond to our demands." "Nevertheless, the democratic sectors within the CDN will respect the decision on whether to participate in the election when this decision is made unanimously," Fletes said.

Fletes added that "the CDN requested the extension of the candidates' registration period in order to give the FSLN more time to establish the necessary conditions for free elections in Nicaragua." However, Fletes noted, the decision to extend the deadline has not yet been made. Several CDN leaders had previously claimed that the deadline given by the Supreme Electoral Council for the registration of candidates was blackmail against the parties that represent the real opposition against the FSLN. Regarding the letter to President Reagan which the FSLN wanted the opposition parties to sign, Fletes said that "the Nicaraguan problem cannot be solved with a letter to Reagan, but with measures to be adopted by the party which governs Nicaragua."

NEWSMAN, 7 OTHERS RECEIVE JAIL SENTENCES

PA042233 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] LA PRENSA journalist Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez was sentenced to 9 years in prison by the lower Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals for violating the law on the maintenance of order and public security. The court's decision noted that Mora Sanchez was accused of participating in counterrevolutionary activities by the attorney general of the Republic on 8 May. He was also charged with recruiting people to work against the revolutionary process, forming basic cells for the internal front, and printing leaflets and propaganda for the self-styled Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE. Jorge Alberto Ortega Rayo was sentenced to 5 years in jail. In addition, seven counterrevolutionaries from Managua, members of the self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, were convicted yesterday by the lower Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals. Among those sentenced for violating the law on the maintenance of order and public security are: Pantaleon Briceno Zelaya, Roque Jacinto Blandon Rivera, Jose Vicente Zamora, Trinidad Wembes Manzanares, and Manuel de Jesus de Santos.

In handing down the sentence, the court noted that all of these men had engaged in criminal activities such as recruiting people opposed to the revolutionary process, supporting the self-styled FDN, and sabotaging production centers.

Newsmen Criticize Mora Sentence

PA050107 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In Costa Rica, the Association of Nicaraguan Journalists in Exile [Asociacion de Periodistas Nicaraguenses en el Exilio] has issued a statement on the sentence handed down against Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez, Radio Impacto's correspondent in Managua. Fabio Gadea Mantilla, president of the journalist's association, had this to say:

[Begin Gadea recording] A ruling from the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, which are really comprised of Somozists [as heard] , is no guarantee for anyone. We had expected such a ruling against Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez and Jorge Ortega Rayo, who were accused of crimes they did not commit. The Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals do not have any moral or legal authority to try anyone. This is just what all the communist regimes, like that of Castro, do. They condemn journalists because they bother them, because free information in communist countries is like motes in the eyes of the leaders, who cannot stand even the slightest criticism.

As president of the journalists' association, I would like to read the communique we are sending to all our colleagues around the world. It states:

The Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Association of Nicaraguan Journalists in Exile makes known to the free peoples of the world the unjust convictions of journalists Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez and Jorge Ortega Rayo, whom the communist Managua regime sentenced to 9 and 5 years in prison respectively.

Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez, correspondent of Costa Rica's Radio Impacto in Managua, has been imprisoned for several months and is suffering grave physical ailments, malnutrition, and (?partial) paralysis. Ortega Rayo, photographer of the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA, was accused of being an accomplice of Mora Sanchez in alleged actions against the communist state's security.

Our association condemns the criminal and irresponsible attitude of a regime that, while promoting false elections, continues to abuse human rights. We urge our colleagues of free journalism around the world to express solidarity with our companeros, who have been unjustly convicted by a totalitarain regime that is the shame of America and a constant threat to freedom of expression and opinion.

[Signed] San Jose, 4 August 1984, Fabio Gadea Mantilla, President of the Association of Nicaraguan Journalists in Exile [end recording]

CDR COORDINATOR VISITS CONGO, UPPER VOLTA

FL031515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the party's Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has arrived in the capital of Upper Volta on an official visit. Acosta Cordero is heading the Cuban delegation invited by Upper Volta's Revolutionary National Council to attend the festivities on Saturday held to celebrate the first anniversary of the revolution.

The Cuban leader had departed from Brazzaville where he had attended the third Congolese Labor Party congress accompanied by Pierre (Wadro), member of the Revolutionary National Council and secretary general of Upper Volta's committees for the defense of the revolution. Acosta Cordero was met at the airport by (Hayes Kelnite), assistant secretary general of Upper Volta's committees for the defense of the revolution.

SPANISH LEADER ON IMPORTANCE OF BILATERAL TRADE

FL031318 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The Joint Spanish-Cuban Committee has ended its sessions with the signing of a trade protocol between the governments of Cuba and Spain. The trade protocol was signed by the presidents of each delegation, Spain's Secretary of State for Commerce Luis Velasco Rami and Cuba's Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz. Each side described the development and future of economic relations between the two countries as positive.

[Begin Cabrisas Ruiz recording] This is an excellent opportunity to again express my satisfaction, on behalf of the Cuban Government, on the Spanish Government's attitude and good faith, especially in regard to the various problems that Cuba presented, which, happily, have been resolved. [end recording]

[Begin Velasco Rami recording] We have signed the 1984 final protocol of the Joint Spanish-Cuban Committee. I understand that results have been very positive, and the protocols which issued from these meetings will demonstrate this success in the coming months. It is foreseen that trade between the two countries will significantly increase. Also being planned is for Spain to participate, for the first time, in important Cuban development projects, such as the oil pipe line, where a Spanish automotive company will provide assistance at the (Taino) automobile factory. I definitely believe that this project will be very positive and I am sure that this will be evident in the next few months.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that this accord will widen economic relations between Cuba and Spain?

[Velasco Rami] Without a doubt. I think that economic relations will be important. Spain, of the capitalist countries, is Cuba's principal market supplier, and financer and, without a doubt, these areas will be widened. As I said before, not only in trade -- in the buying and selling of products -- but in the complementary industry sector, through a series of projects which are without a doubt important to Cuba's development, and which will also be important to Spain's economy by being able to participate in these projects. [end recording]

U.S. ISSUES 'FALSE CHARGES' ON DRUG TRAFFIC

PA040440 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Lately, U.S. Government officials have been issuing frequent false charges about alleged links between sovereign nations and the international drug traffic. [Passage omitted] A few months ago, high-level U.S. Government officials accused Cuba of alleged links with drug trafficking. Cuba vigorously denied this slander, but the groundless charges have continued.

Now, the Nicaraguan Government has also had to deny equally false charges. The U.S. Government officials went a step further this time in their slanderous charges against Nicaragua, trying to implicate this country in the drug trafficking in Colombia, which the Colombian authorities are fighting with determination. [Passage omitted]

It is interesting to recall, and timely to mention, statements made by Giuseppe di Genaro, director general of the UN Fund Against Drugs, who said that after the Cuban revolution triumphed the drug traffickers who fled Cuba set up shop in the United States and other countries. [Passage omitted]

As we all know, Miami is the world's emporium of drug trafficking. It is worth asking, then, who really supports or is somehow involved in the drug traffic and who actually fights this business, which destroys lives and yields profits by the millions? [Passage omitted]

REAGAN'S REQUEST TO SUPREME COURT ON SCHOOL DRUGS

FL031318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The White House has asked the Supreme Court to empower school authorities to try to reduce the traffick in drugs and arms in U.S. schools. With this step, the Ronald Reagan government is trying to influence the electorate and show that it can stop the atmosphere of violence that exists in U.S. schools. It is curious nevertheless that when he made this request the U.S. President forgot that $14 million budgeted to combat drug addiction in the United States were eliminated by Reagan himself to finance the production of new arms.

In U.S. schools, approximately 300,000 students are attacked each month and there are more than 20 million thefts each year. And in the United States, 5,000 persons daily try cocaine for the first time.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE DRUG ACCUSATION NOTED

FL031256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] A strange report made public by the U.S. Government made it possible for three known leading international drug traffickers to elude the police, according to the U.S. newspaper the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Citing Congressional sources, the newspaper states that the incident occurred during President Ronald Reagan's recent anti-Sandinist campaign in which he attempted to involve Nicaragua with international drug trafficking.

CHRISTIAN GROUPS CALL FOR SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

FL041344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] More than 250 representatives from Christian community grassroot groups in three continents have called on U.S. bishops to continue supporting Central America's liberation cause.

In an open letter to the U.S. Episcopal Conference of Bishops, the representatives, on behalf of the Central American people, said they were thankful for the statements and courageous acts which have contributed somewhat to halting the Reagan administration's interventionist policy.

The call was made at the fifth international meeting on Christian solidarity with Msgr Romero, which ended on Friday in Managua, Nicaragua.

MONDALE'S ACCUSATIONS ON ARMS RACE NOTED

FL031440 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has accused the U.S. Government of hindering Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarization of space.

At a press conference in Texas, Mondale said that during the Reagan administration's 4 years in office, it had undermined efforts directed at obtaining reasonable and effective controls over weapons, which would be in the U.S. interest.

Mondale emphasized that he was convinced that the United States should clearly indicate that it is willing to sit down and talk, and examine the restrictions and exclusions on antisatellite peace weapons. He said that any type of arms race in space would be very dangerous, that it would be a destabilizing influence, and would cost millions of dollars.

NICARAGUA TO BE ISSUE IN U.S. ELECTIONS

FL041650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] The Republicans will use the topic of aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries as part of its electoral campaign because of the Democratic-dominated House of Representative's decision to extend the prohibition of funds until the 1985 fiscal year.

The 294 to 118 vote which nullified funding CIA operations against the Sandinist government in the next fiscal year, prepares the ground for a renewed fight in Congress.

Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale made public his position against intervening in Central America, and said that he would end this activity in 100 days if elected.

The situation in Central America is one of the points of contention between the Democrats and Republicans, and it is believed that it will be a major point in the fight for the White House.

NICARAGUA'S D. ORTEGA COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH U.S.

PA040035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN's presidential candidate, has said in Managua that Nicaragua is negotiating with the United States because it is interested in finding a political solution to bilateral conflicts and in ending the military attacks that the country is enduring.

Speaking on the popular "Direct Line" phone-in radio program, Ortega declared that the U.S. Government continues to stage military operations against Nicaragua, while it has also decided to apply intense pressure on various sectors in Costa Rica so that they will advocate an end to that country's proclaimed neutrality.

The Nicaraguan leader insisted that the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction will not negotiate with counterrevolutionary leaders, as has been demanded by the so-called Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board and by Mr Arturo Cruz, the opposition presidential candidate.

Ortega said: It is an insult to the Nicaraguan people to suggest that we negotiate with the Somozist mercenaries who are murdering the people. He added: If the opposition sectors want the return of the National Guard, they should outline that wish in their electoral platforms, to allow the people to make the decision.

Finally, Commander Daniel Ortega warned that the political parties that do not register before 4 August will not be able to carry out campaigns or use the established electoral facilities.

D. ORTEGA SAYS U.S. 'DIRTY WAR' TO INCREASE AGAIN

FL031906 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinist Front's National Directorate and coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said that U.S. criminal aggression will not hinder the Sandinist Front's progressive movement down the road of revolutionary transformations on behalf of the populist masses.

In a radio broadcast speech on the start of Nicaragua's election campaign period, Ortega said the Reagan administration was planning to again increase 'dirty war' activities against the Nicaraguan people.

Ortega said that recently, the U.S. Government had been constantly trying to increase the weapons allocation for Somozist groups. He added that it was not always using official channels but going around Congress, using unofficial sources such as groups of millionaires who wish to provide large sums of money for the counterrevolution.

Commander Daniel Ortega said, in the broadcast, that Nicaragua was using extreme caution and responsibility in its talks with the United States. The Nicaraguan people do not want any more victims as a result of U.S. criminal policies, and that therefore, the Nicaraguan Government is interested in a political solution and an end to the war imposed by Washington.

D. ORTEGA: NICARAGUA SYMBOLIZES FSLN'S HOME

FL031500 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Managua -- The FSLN will make use of a house in Managua from which to direct its campaign for the 4 November elections. Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the FSLN's presidential candidate, has said that the house fulfilled in certain respects the connotation of home, because he is fully confident that since 19 July 1979, Nicaragua has been the home of the FSLN.

Ortega underscored that this office, located in an important shopping center, symbolized all the efforts of the Nicaraguan people, their cooperation, and all the humble dwellings, that gave refuge to the Sandinist combatants while fighting the Somozist dictatorship. Ortega, also coordinator of the government junta, underscored that all Nicaragua was the FSLN's home, because it made possible the dictatorship's defeat.

SALVADORAN AUTHORITIES IDENTIFY BANK ATTACKERS

PA052104 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Salvadoran judicial authorities have reported that they have identified the four members of the armed group that occupied a bank branch in Soyapango, 6 km from San Salvador, last Thursday.

Soyapango judicial branch spokesmen have reoprted that two of the attackers said they belonged to the Armed Forces of Liberation, a member group of the FMLN. The FMLN has denied such a relationship.

According to the sources, the bank attackers are: Roque Antonio Mejia, Pedro Garcia, Jose Gabriel Hernandez Ajala, and Juan Barahona; employee, businessman, mason, and shoemaker respectively.

The armed men turned themselves in to the authorities after all efforts to obtain political asylum failed. Accompanied by International Red Cross members they were taken to Mariona Penitentiary, a facility for political prisoners.

FMLN INFLICTS 59 CASUALTIES ON SALVADORAN ARMY

PA051958 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerillas inflicted 59 casualties on the Army, including dead and wounded, during clashes in Morazan Department.

According to rebel radio stations Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti, these casualties were inflicted on the Manuel Jose Arce, Lenca, and Ronald Reagan special battalions, whose members had to flee Morazan after their anti-guerilla offensive failed.

In only 1 week the FMLN inflicted 188 casualties on the Army, including dead and wounded, not including the 59 casualties inflicted in Morazan.

Reliable sources in San Salvador have said that the FMLN inflicted 17 casualties on the regime in clashes that occurred in Chalatenango Department. In other actions in the same department, the patriots occupied (Jesus) and San Jose Cancasque, while other FMLN units blew up a gasoline station and dynamited several energy posts in Usulutan and San Miguel.

In addition, Salvadoran guerillas have belied rumors disseminated by the regime on a new guerilla sabotage campaign against public transportation vehicles.

SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES IN EL SALVADOR REPORTED

PA052034 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] The northeastern part of the Salvadoran capital was left completely dark Friday evening when three high-tension towers were blown up by powerful explosives in the (Miramontes) housing area. It has been learned that this action is part of the guerrillas' sabotage operations against the war economy of Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime.

According to other reports from San Salvador, the people are intensifying their protests against the regime's attempts to destroy the union movement. In this connection, hundreds of workers of various sectors have demanded an end to the violence sponsored by military and paramilitary groups, the immediate release of union leaders, and respect for the workers' rights.

SALVADORAN REBELS DENY TRAFFIC ORDERS GIVEN

PA040453 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Guerrillas have denied reports released by the regime on the initiation of another FMLN sabotage campaign against public transportation. Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti both denied that the FMLN General Command issued an order that traffic along the main highways be stopped, as military sources from the Salvadoran regime reported.

Radio Venceremos said that the 3d Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Miguel Department, distributed flyers containing false information and using the FMLN's name.

Radio Farabundo Marti said that this is part of a misinformation campaign being promoted by the Salvadoran regime's military command.

Meanwhile, the SALPRES news agency reported that the Salvadoran Air Force carried out more than 30 bombings of densely populated rural areas in July, causing many casualties.

Most affected by the bombing and strafing were Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, Cabanas, San Vicente, La Libertad, La Union, San Miguel, Morazan, Usulutan and San Salvador Departments.

Another report says that the rebels inflicted 19 casualties on the government's troops in clashes in Chalatenango Department in the last few hours.

HONDURAS PRESSURES EL SALVADOR ON BORDER

PA060339 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] The Honduran Government has stated that it will suspend training of Salvadoran troops by U.S. personnel in Honduras if Salvadoran authorities do not agree to delimit their common border soon.

Reports in Tegucigalpa indicate that one-third of the Salvadoran-Honduran border needs to be determined while the delimitation of the remaining two-thirds that have already been defined needs to be completed.

El Salvador and Honduras went to war over this problem in 1969. Tensions created then eased 5 years later when a general peace treaty was finally signed.

Some 2,400 Salvadoran troops have trained in Honduras so far, while 1,200 more are presently receiving special military training from the so-called U.S. "Green Berets."

MEXICAN SOCIALIST DECRIES SUMMER LINGUISTICS BODY

PA041359 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] The Mexican Peoples Socialist Party has insisted on a thorough investigation of the activities that the Summer Linguistics Institute is carrying out in Mexico.

Deputy Jesus Lujan Gutierrez, of the Mexican Peoples Socialist Party, accused the Summer Linguistics Institute of becoming a burden to Mexico because of its espionage activities, cultural and religious intervention mainly carried out in the most backward Indian communities.

Lujan Gutierrez said that this institute, described as engaging in anthropological and linguistic studies, is deliberately contributing to the destruction of native cultures and imposing a way of thinking and living at odds with the Mexican people's true interests.